



The new Remington. It's designed for changing blades so you don't have to keep changing shavers.

Almost any good electric shaver can give you a clean shave

But the Remington Lektro Blade Shaver is designed to keep giving you good shaves when it's no longer new.

No shaver is any better than its blades, since it's the blades themselves that do the shaving.

So we gave this new Remington the sharpest shaver blades we've ever made.

And we made these new blades replaceable.

In fact, we designed a completely new shaver around them. With a big, Hideaway trimmer, adjustable comfort controls, and a slant-head design for easier, more comfortable handling.

When you notice this new Remington losing sharpness, in 6 months or so, the importance of replaceable blades will come home to you.

Because you won't have to start searching for a repair shop.

Or looking at new models.

Instead, you pop in a new set of blades and start getting the kind of shaves you got when the shaver was new.

If you have a shaver that doesn't change blades, maybe you should change your shaver.



REMINGTON LEKTROBLADE SHAVER

LETTERS

Japan's Allure

Why does the American const Japanese products [May 10]? Why other than American? Simple. price, customer relations. Too often the American dealer is great until he has disloyalty to my country or big business. but because I am sick and tired of get ting junk for my money and nothing for my patronage.

ORVEL K. JANS Major, U.S.A.F. APO New York

Sir: Break out the crying towels and sourgrape wine for U.S. business. For years, eign nations, no one complained. Now the U.S. is learning of its own tactics

from Japan-and the tears start. RICHARD TOURANGEAU

Roston

Sir: What the Japanese military forces could not accomplish in 1941-45 with bullets and bombs-a successful invasion of the United States-the Japanese business

This action may, as a matter of fact, establish a precedent for the world at large and particularly our Communist antag onists-that advancement through force is now anachronistic.

SAMUEL S. SHERWIN Los Angeles

Sir: We won the war, but the Japanese must now be enjoying a good laugh at our expense.

In exchange for our precious natural resources, which we obtain by stripping our national forests and ravishing our Appalachian Mountains for coal, we are sent a bunch of consumer junk, and we still end up with a billion-dollar-per-year def-

R.J. BRUEHLMAN Wilmington, Del.

The solution to "How to Cope with Japan's Business Invasion" is simple. It's one I've been practicing on my own ever since I returned from the Pacific theater toward the end of World War II. Whenever I must buy any article, I first ex-amine it to see where it was made. If the inscription "Made in Japan" appears on it. I toss it back onto the store counter and either make do with what I have or do without. I am not going to make Japan's economy any stronger. Wake up, America. Buy American

ROBERT J. MILLER Philadelphia

Protest Debate

Sir: Nobody has told the unvarnished truth about these protest marches in Washington [May 10], and that is that we are conducting a kind of civil war against our own young people.

What do we have-Nixon prancing round the country while kids in the cap-ital city are being tear-gassed. What do we have—19th century Agnew pontificating somewhere while long-haired youths

I'm in my 60s and I'm ashamed of my peers. These young ones are sometimes a

little messy, but they are trying to change

HALE WILLIS Fullerton, Calif.

Sir: If Rennie Davis & Co. don't know what is in the heads of the people who

go to work every day, maybe someone should try whispering the message quietly in their ears: "You are demonstrating in the wrong city, you idiots. Try Hanoi. Maybe our semisacred

should lend an ear to that message a little more often too. GORDON ELLIOTT

Agana, Guam

Why Did the Chicken?

Sir: I have never read an article that I agreed with more than your "The Age of Touchiness" [May 10]. The sensitivity of the '70s has hampered the sense of humor of many. It appears that laughter is limited to "Why did the chicken"-type jokes, and we can no longer laugh at ourcentrate on the ludicrous only in inan-imate objects. I hope I haven't offended anyone-or anything.

R.C. GALLOWAY Los Angeles

Sir: I am a first-generation American born of a Sicilian father and a mother from Abruzzi, I have always been proud of Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Verdi, Rossini, Dante and Renata Tebaldi. I was not proud to learn that the very clever "spicy meat-afrom television. I was at first ARTHUR MATERA

Sir: I'm an American of Italian and Hungarian heritage. I am sick of the "op-pressing minority." I don't believe you cure a cancer within by denying it exists.

There is a Mafia and/or Cosa Nostra. Should I yell "Let's hear it for the

BARBARA J. MANALIO

Sir: After reading your Essay, I reviewed cided I would found or join these groups: Immigrants to the U.S. and Great-Grand-sons of English Immigrants to Canada.

While compiling my list, I decided that my time would be wasted-I would forever be finding a new group to join. I think I will just be a typical, abnormal person i.e., American. Oops, here come the Sons Against Red, White and Blue!

RALPH J. FEAR San Diego

Even If Uninteresting

for Mexican Food.

Sir: Reader George C. Gould's letter [May 10] telling us that he who has "a clear conscience" should not be bothered by wiretapping, is a sad and frightening sign of acquiescence. Even if conversations are "uninteresting," we should insist on the right to talk in private, regardless of

subject matter. It is just such "simple folk" who, unwittingly perhaps, further the creeping Big-Brotherism that threatens

WOLFGANG K. HERRMANN New York City

Aid to Thailand

Sir: Your article "A Quieter China in a assistance. That figure is an exaggeration and must presumably include the cost of land, which were designed to be used en-tirely by the U.S. Air Force for the prosecution of the Viet Nam War. As to your statement that declining

U.S. aid has persuaded the Thais that the times are changing, one only has to take a quick glance at the recent reports on Ping Pong diplomacy to see that even the U.S. is not immune to change. ANAND PANYARACHUN, Ambassador

Acting Permanent Representative

According to State Department figures Thailand since 1946 has received \$1.43 bilthe same period raise the total to more than \$2.5 billion. Of that, only \$855 milthan \$2.5 billion. Of that, only \$655 min-lion went for construction projects, in-cluding the seven airbases. Thailand has retained ownership of the bases and will eventually have full use of them.

Theory from Keynes

Sir: Although your article "Make-Work on the Nile" [May 10] was interesting, it was not that new. Thirty-six years ago,



TO SUBSCRIBE TO TIME check below and fill in your name and

ATTACH LABEL quiry, If you are TIME, please se new address abo end with the issue Example: a JE 7 with the last issue

MAIL TO: TIME 541 North Fairbanks Court, Chicago, Illinois

1 year \$15

60611

ABEL HERE for address change or in you are receiving duplicate copies, wase send both labels. If moving, lik sas above, Note: your subscription w the issue given at upper left of lab a JE 74 means subscription will er ast issue of June, 1974. pies of ng, list ion will I label. vill end



it handled? I want to sit down right at the beginning and find out what my alternatives are.

"I want to know the probabilities of success. I want to learn what kind of risk is involved.

'I want you to tell me what kind of goals are realistic under my

"And then I want to meet

those goals. "Well, those fellows at Continental

Bank understood exactly what I was talking about, Right from the start we've had an agreement about what I could expect them to do for me . .

'A friend who's in the computer business put me on to them. He told me their Trust Department is doing things with computers ahead of anyone else in the country . . .

"All the analysts and portfolio managers and investment committees who work on my account are evaluated with the help of computer programs. That way, you get more than talk. You get

performance.

'And I'm not the only one who thinks so. Continental invests billions for all kinds of customers. For people like me. And for corporations and universities and pension funds ::: "A very sophisticated operation.

And most of all, very businesslike, very professional.

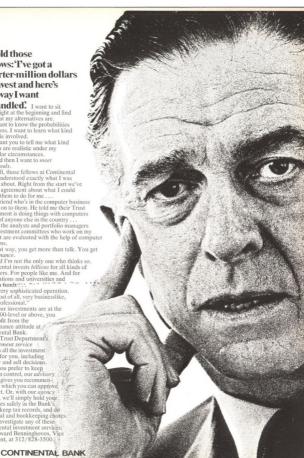
If your investments are at the

\$250,000-level or above, you can profit from the performance attitude at Continental Bank

Our Trust Department's management service handles all the investment details for you, including the buy and sell decisions Or, if you prefer to keep decision control, our advisors service gives you recommendations which you can approve or reject. Or, with our agency service, we'll simply hold your securities safely in the Bank's vaults, keep tax records, and do custodial and bookkeeping chores.

To investigate any of these Continental investment services. call Edward Benninghoven, Vice President, at 312/828-3500.3





If you're flying to London, you've already paid for Ireland.

"So why not get what you've paid for?"



Bob Considing

asks Bob Considine, "including some of the world's best golf and fishing."

"Ireland, the land of the green, is also the land of the greens. You're never more than a good chip shot away from a great round of golf, with over 200 superb courses—27 around Dublin alone, including Portmarnock, which many pros consider

one of the world's best.

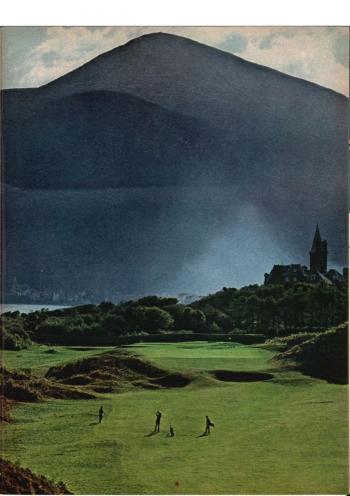
"And Ireland comes free with your air fare when you're flying to London on Irish-Aer Lingus. So why fly over one of the most beautiful travel bargains in the world?

"Speaking of savings, I found that at most courses \$3 to \$5 covers a day's play, including greens fees, caddy, lunch and tea. You can rent clubs for \$1.50 to \$2, although Irish-Aer Lingus will take tender loving care of your own set and haul 'em around at a special low rate.

"When you're not sinking puts, you might try sinking a line for a few of those famous Irish salmon, trout and pike. Ireland's tranquil lakes, rivers and offshore waters are a fisherman's paradise. It's a delightful dilemma to choose between a number 3 wood and a 3x leader. But no matter what your sport, Ireland's your place! And I'll put myself on the line for that.

"Jet there on Irish-Aer Lingus, the Irish International Airline.

147's and 707's offer you more flights to Ireland than anybody else. From New York, Boston, Chicago, Montreal. And they'll jet you beyond Shannon and Dublin to London...22 other European cities. They'll even arrange golf and fishing tours for you. Call your travel agent or Irish-Aer Lingus."



What is U.S. Steel doing to

help build trucks better?

This truck cab is news. Not just for the way it looks. But because of the way it was built: by an amazingly simple system of construction developed by U.S. Steel.

First, a rugged safety frame of steel tubing is constructed. The frame is then wrapped, inside and out, with sheets of corrosion-resistant galvanized steel. The



1. Safety frame of steel tubing.

steel skin is spot-welded to the frame. And painted. That's all there is to it!

No, we're not truckbuilders. But we sell steel to the people who are. So we know their problems. One of the most pressing; how to produce all the different kinds of trucks America needs—without the prohibitive expense of tooling-up for each type.





2 Weld anlygnized steel skin. Then noin

That's exactly what our system eliminates. It requires only the simplest tools.

Besides trucks, it can be used to build buses, ambulances, motor homes, recreational vehicles, you-name-it.

We're offering our system to anybody who builds any of them. Why? We believe it'll help builders continue to build with the best on wheels: steel.

United States Steel, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

155 u. o realstered trademark

We're involved.



Long before all the headlines on ocean pollution, Texaco's tanker operating procedures prohibited the dumping of oil at sea. Anywhere, Anytime.

This is our commitment that we will never willfully pollute the beaches of our world.

After all, we swim in the same waters you do

TEXACO

We're working to keep your trust.

With a rate this small, Avis should make the fine print this big.

\$7a day. 11ca mile.

S7a day and IR a mile. Good for the Plymouth Duster, Dodge Demon, or other similar cars. Available at most Avis offices in the continental U.S. but not in certain

locations or on weekends in New York City. First come, first served, Sorry, reservations not accepted. No discounts Pay only for the gas you use. Return the cart to the Avis office where you rented i *\$7 a day and 11° a mile. Good for the Plymouth Duster, Dodge Demon, or other similar cars.

Available at most Avis offices in the continental U.S. but not in certain locations or on

weekends in New York City.

First come, first served. Sorry, reservations not accepted. No discounts. Pay only for the gas you use. Return the car to the Avis office where you rented it.

(There. That may be the longest, biggest fine print you've ever seen. But we'll bet it's also one of the smallest rates you'll ever see.)

Avis is going to be No.1. We try harder.

Why Bob Pichette uses a Pitney-Bowes postage meter for as few as 5 letters a day.



Twelve years ago. Bob Pichette set up his own business in LaSalle, Quebec, as a photographer Since then, it's become his way of life! He married a photographer, their home became their studio, and as leading photographer in his community, he's on call at all hours. losopher "Nobody," he says, "nobody is really ugly." And he has pictures to

To business. About a year ago, some of Bob's mail went out with insufficient postage Irritated, Bob looked ing again. He decided to get a Pitney-Bowes postage scale to make sure his mail would be weighed accurately And while he was III it, he ordered II postage meter as well.

Bob got the meter simply to ensure having the correct postage on hand at all times - but to his delight, he found he'd got a whole lot more than he bargained for

For a start, he's able to cut down on trips to the Post Office - and no more scrambling to get there before its doors close What's more, he has a (a help to his accountant at tax time!)

Another useful thing for Bob is the fact that the meter postmarks all postage If Bob tells a client he will "mail

Bob even feels that, indirectly, his postage meter helps him sell more pictial customers get them by Mondaywhich is so soon after the happy event. that they are in a good mood to buy

And Bob has one more benefit to

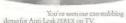
come from his meter. Remembering the advice received from one of his teach-

happy to print it for him, right beside

If the story of Bob Pichette, his postage scale and his meter makes you them too please call us and our demon-









In less than 10 seconds, all three leaks have stopped.

We're back.

Driving home the point that Zerex not only stops most radiator leaks.

It helps stop summer boil-overs, too.

ZEREX anti-freeze pulled out ahead of other mer coolant anti-freeze

anti-freezes when it was first to offer protection against most radiator leaks.

Now it offers you protection against hot-day boil-overs

as well Every American car maker-every single onetells you the same thing:

For protection against overheating, your car needs about a 50% solution of sum-



A 50% solution of ZEREX could easily be the difference between your getting where you're going on a siz-

> Du Pont ZEREX protects against boil-overs. Protects against leaks.



Yankee. Come Home.

Come home to the roots of America... with the evocative

photographs of a handsome book entitled

NEW ENGLAND

It's yours for ten days free...



In New England, introductory volume in the fascinating Time-Life Library of America, you'll have a remarkable opportunity to visit the place where America began. You'll see a misty cove filled with Maine lobster boats . . . the flinty face of New Hampshire's Presidential Range where winds reached a record 231 m.p.h. velocity . . . the stately homes of very proper Bostonians-all with the aid of hundreds of photographs, maps and drawings, many in full color.

New England . . . a land steeped in antiquity.

In one striking series of color photographs, you'll be intrigued by a tour of a land where antiquity has been so proudly preserved by New Englanders. For example, you'll see how the Old North Church still soars above its surroundings almost 200 years after Paul Revere ordered lanterns ("two if by sea") hung in its steeple to warn of British advances. It's a land that's studded with illustrious families ... the historic Adams clan which produced two U.S. Presidents as well as eminent public servants, writers and businessmen . . . and, of course, the Kennedys of our own time.

You'll delight in meeting the salty, taciturn Yankee of American folklore . . . like the Maine fisherman who when asked if he has lived in the same village all of his life, replied "Not yet." You'll enjoy the straightforward answer a New Yorker got when he stopped his car at a Vermont coun-'try store and called to a group of local men, "I want to go to Bennington." There was a long silence; finally one Yankee slowly removed his pipe from his mouth and said, "We've no objections." The Yankee character's qualities-his thrift, his penchant for hard work and his stubborn, spirited independence-are a living legacy for new generations of Rhode Island clam diggers, Connecticut insurance executives, Massachusetts philosophers and Vermont farmers.

Share the heritage.

the promise of New England with your family. Absorbing as the curator of America's precious past, New England is equally interesting as a pathfinder into this

country's future. For example, Author Joe McCarthy, a Massachusetts journalist, describes the hundreds of spaceage research-and-development firms that cluster along Boston's famed Route 128 today, and traces the direct relationship between superb institutions like Harvard, Yale and M.I.T. and New England's tradition of intellectual vigor. You'll meet some of New England's most distinguished contemporary citizens-intellectual gadfly Daniel Patrick Movnihan. Oriental scholar and former ambassador to Japan Edwin O. Reischauer, Edwin H. Land, inventor of the Polaroid camera-and find out how these men are helping to shape this country's destiny.

Then tour the rest of the nation with other volumes in the popular TIME-LIFE LIBRARY OF AMERICA.

If you take advantage of the ten-day free trial of New England, you'll know why this book and succeeding volumes in this series . . . The Mountain States, The Old South and The Pacific States . . . are especially valuable for families who want to explore America and help their children to understand it . . . for students who need a wide range of facts and insights about the fifty states of the Union . . . for everyone who wants a thoughtful and illuminating perspective on this complex country.

Take 10 days to decide . . .

You may examine New England for ten days with no obligation. If you decide to keep it, you pay only \$4.95 plus shipping and handling. Succeeding volumes from TIME-LIFE LIBRARY OF AMERICA will then be sent to you, one every other month, always on the same free trial basis and each at \$4.95 plus shipping and handling, if you keep it. There is no minimum you must buy, and you may cancel your subscription at any time. To order your copy, fill out and mail the postpaid form bound into these pages. Or you can simply write Time-Life Books, Dept. 1401, Time & Life Building. Chicago, Illinois 60611.





TIME and LIFE Building Chicago, Illinois 60611

- contains 192 pages with 60,000 words of text, hundreds of photographs, illustrations, maps, charts. 64 pages or more in full color.
- * lists museums, galleries, local festivals and events.
- includes a bibliography for further reading and guides to the region's wildlife and local pronunciation.

How to make fresh filter cigarettes for less than



20¢a pack







tobacco Then hold the paper tube Push the lever, pull back.





IF YOU WANT SOMETHING DONE RIGHT, DO IT YOURSELF.



Big Brother Is Watching

Not Just a Gorilla

way. Now. however,

Sir: In your article on Haiti [May 3] you mention the late François Duvalier's secret police, the Tontons Macoutes, and define this term as Creole for "hogeyman. This would be better interpreted as a Cre ole corruption of tontons m'econtent m'écoutent. eles are listening" and is basically equiv-alent to the Orwellian phrase "Big Brother is watching you.' MAUREEN CHENEY CURNOW

Lord Keynes recognized that the Pharaohs had a great deal to teach 20th century po-litical economists. In his General Theory Keynes wrote: "Ancient Egypt was doubly fortunate . . . in that it possessed two ac-tivities, namely, pyramid building as well as the search for precious metals . . . We have no such easy escape from the sufferings of unemployment. How about an Egyptologist on the Councit of Economic Advisers's

Sir: In your obituary of our beloved Mayor Emeritus William B. Hartsfield

[March 8] you stated. "After he retired in 1962, Atlanta named only two things

after him to gorilla and an incinerator).'
During his lifetime, Mayor Emeritus Hartsfield consistently refused to allow the

ROBERT E. SVENSK

the nation's busiest airport is called the William B. Hartsfield Atlanta Airport.

SAM MASSELL, Mayor

Atlanta

Boston

Misseula, Mont.

Catching the Devil

Legend has it that in his lifetime St. Yves of Brittany, the patron saint of lawyers [May 3], was obsessed with the legal profession's lack of a counterpart for the physicians' Luke and the soldiers George. He journeyed to Rome and put the matter before the Pope. His Holiness directed Yves to go around the Church of St. John Lateran blindfolded and. after saying certain specific prayers, grasp a saintly figure, which would become the lawyers' patron. Yves, catching hold of image, cried: "This is our saint!" image, cried: "This is our saint!" Re-moving his blindfold, he was horrified to find that he had laid hold of the figure of the devil under the feet of St. Michael. RONALD C. STEVENSON

Fredericton, Canada



ALL MAN, PART PURITAN

In full-fashioned Ban-Lon° knits available at fine stores everywhere.

PURITAN

PPG: the glass maker.



PPG Environmental Glass is making America's new buildings beautiful, economical and sensitive to human needs.

creating a new environmental quality, building's exterior. For the future. in commercial building. Quality which is built around people. And PPG is concerned with that quality.

PPG Environmental Glass is being used in many of these new buildings because it fits well into the scheme of beauty, practicality and sensitivity to human values.

Environmental Glass was developed by PPG to keep out heat, keep out cold, reduce the sun's brightness

For the '70s, American architects are or reflect like a mirror to enhance a it means that millions will work in better environments.

But there's more about PPG. We were the first domestic producer of float glass for automobiles, buildings of all types, and mirrors for the home. We also sell fiber glass, paints, coatings, and a broad line of indus-

trial and agricultural chemicals. PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222. University of Louisville Health Sciences Center, Louisville, Ky. Architect: Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc., Detroit. Associate Architects and Engineers: Arrasmith /Judd /Rapp & Associates; Louis & Henry, E. R. Ronald & Associates; Louisville.

PPG: a Concern for the Future



TIME

CHAIRMAN OR THE	Box	RD	
PRINGERNA CHAIRMAN EXECUSE EDITORIAL DIRECT		Co	0130
VICE CHAIRWAN	UK		

MANAGING EDITOR

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITORS SENIOR EDITORS

ART DIRECTOR

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

REPORTER-RESEARCHERS

PRODUCTION

ART DEPARTMENT

PHOTOGRAPHY

CORRESPONDENTS

EDITORIAL SERVICES

PUBLISHER

ADVERTISING SALES DIRECTOR

A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce au

SOUTHERN history books, says our Atlanta bureau chief. Joseph Kane, contain many references to dastardly "Yankee journalists" who went South to feed on the carcass of the vanquished Confederacy. The antipathy has lingered into modern times. But in reporting for this week's cover story on the new South and Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, Kane found as one sign of evolution a moderating attitude toward the press: "Even the courthouse gangs that run local politics are becoming more tolerant of itinerant reporters.



KANE AND CARTER IN ATLANTA

The TIME cover staffers, however, could not have been considered carpetbaggers even in the old days. Rather they lived in Dixie through its years of great change. Kane grew up in Washington, D.C., while it was "still very much a Southern town." he recalls, "When my high school eventually took its first black student, the foothall team had to travel to Pennsylvania and even West Virginia to play." After working in Detroit, Kane served as our Miami correspondent for a year, then moved to the Atlanta bureau. This week's assignment, which he describes as an "attempt to shed light on the difference between William Faulkner and Willie Morris," was thus a natural for him. About the only thing Kane felt unprepared for was interviewing Governor Carter at 6:30 a.m., the time Carter was least distracted by of-

PHILLIPS

Peter Range, who shared the reporting duties with Kane, is a native Georgian. At age nine, he served as a page in the state house of representatives. He left the South-and the U.S.-in 1967, determined to become a foreign correspondent. He did, in TIME's Bonn bureau. Three years later he returned to more familiar territory as a staff correspondent based in Atlanta.

Writing the cover story was another Georgian, Contributing Editor B.J. (for Billie Jo) Phillips. Born in rural Hampton, she grew up in a clapboard house replete with lilae-laced trellis and front porch. Phillips recalls that trucks used to oil the dirt road in front of

her house to keep the dust down and that Hampton phone numbers "were particularly easy to remember. They consisted of only two digits." At age eleven, she tried cotton picking: "I can still feel the burlap bag cutting into my shoulder." Twelve years later she dropped out of the University of Georgia to work for the Atlanta Constitution, joined the Washington Post in 1968. She frequently covered civil rights stories while a reporter and has kept up with the field since joining TixiE last July

Although she remained in New York during the story's preparation, Phillips did not feel deprived of identification with the subject matter. "The longer I live in Manhattan," she says, "the more Southern I become.

The Cover: Drawing in inks and tempera on vellum by J.H. Breslow.

INDEX

Cover Story 14 Essay ... 24 Law People Behavior Letters Press Books Milestones 74 Science 50 Modern Living ... Business 78 58 Show Business Cinema Nation 86 Sport Environment World



THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

The Fallow Center

Since 1790, when the nation's population concentrated statistically at a spot near Baltimore, the American center of gravity has tipped ever westward. Census results show it moving across the map like flowing lava: in 1870 east of Cincinnati, in 1900 near Indianapolis in 1940 on the Indiana-Illinois line. Today, the computers calculate, the population center lies at lat. 38° 27 min. 47 sec. N., and long. 89 42 min. 22 sec. W. That puts it in the middle of one of Farmer Lawrence Friederich's fields outside of Mascoutah, Ill., just southeast of St. Louis.

There is a temptation to look for microcosmic America in its population center. The town worries about a possible migration of blacks from East St. Louis and about marijuana wafting in from the cities. Mascoutah is a resolutely conservative place: yet it turns out that the nation's new population center lies in the middle of a field that slumbers fallow because the U.S. pays Farmer Friederich not to plant anything there.

Johnson Retrospective

It was appropriate that I vidon Johnson should have brought together a crowd as large and richly complex as his own history had been. The ceremonies dedicating the new L.B.J. Library at the University of Texas last week were the greatest omnium-gatherum of present and former political power since the last presidential inauguration; it was a retrospective gallery of an era. There, under the monolithic and somehow Assyrian proportions of the library, were several thousand of Lyndon Johnson's friends and not a few of his old enemies, along with Richard Nixon, Spiro Agnew and dozens of the other men who took over Washington when L.B.J. went home. There, in Johnson's considerable embrace, were Barry Goldwater and Hubert Humphrey. Dean Rusk, William Westmoreland, Abe Fortas, Billy Graham, Luci and Lynda, Edmund Muskie, Walt Rostow, secretaries, plumbers, Congressmen, phone operators and, perhaps fittingly, a few hundred antiwar demonstrators near by.

It was not, however, a great day for oratory. Johnson, looking somewhat paunchy and preternaturally proud, said of his library, crammed with 31 million documents of his career: "It's all there-the history of our time, with the bark off." Nixon inadvertently got off the funniest line of the day: "As Pres-

ident Johnson was throwing me-er -showing me through the library . . Afterward, the Rev. George Davis of Washington, standing just in front of Vice President Agnew, offered a Spironian benediction rejoicing, among other things, that the University of Texas is "not yet frozen in the glacier of pseudo intellectualism."

Croaking in Angels Camp

Inspired by Mark Twain's 1865 tale The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, the old California Mother Lode town of Angels Camp has for the past 43 years sponsored an annual frog-jumping contest. The occasion, reeking of rustic America, always draws entries from across the nation, including those of Governors, Senators, Congressmen and their toadies.

This year more than 2,000 frogs were sent to participate, but as a festival of American folklore, the jump developed some ugly warts. About 76,000 visitors descended on Angels Camp. There were fights, stabbings, seven auto wrecks, 21 motorcycle accidents, three dog bites. A barn was burned, fences were ruined, and 141 celebrants had to be treated for injuries. One 16-year-old sleeping in a field was run over by a car and killed, County Sheriff Russell Leach brought in 100 extra deputies and still could not keep up with the trouble. Sam Clemens might have liked it that more than 100 years of pretense to civilization had done so little to calm his brawling mining camp.



SOVIET ABM ON DISPLAY IN MOSCOW

SALT:

N almost total secreey, President Nixon made contact with "highest-level" Soviet officials last January, among them Premier Aleksei Kosygin. The talks continued until last week, when Nixon-and the Soviets-finally broke silence. Appearing briefly on TV, the President announced a "significant development" in ending the deadlock in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. After 18 months of probing, the U.S. and Russia had reached an agreement on how to proceed toward limiting nuclear weapons. It was, perhaps, the end of the beginning. By its announcement, the White House intended—as one aide put it -to administer a "kick in the tail" to ne-

gotiators at the fourth round of SALT talks in Vienna. The diplomats, who are to recess shortly, were only too happy to get the boot; when they re-











NIXON ANNOUNCING SALT PROGRESS

U.S. SPRINT ABM

Signs of a New Savor

convene in Helsinki this summer, they will at last have something solid to discuss. One serious obstacle to an armslimitation treaty had been overcome. In past talks, the U.S. had insisted upon putting a ceiling on both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons: it was especially fearful of the huge, 25megaton Soviet 88-9 intercontinental ballistic missile, which is capable of destroying U.S. Minuteman sites. The Soviets, on the other hand, wanted to concentrate on a reduction of defensive weapons only-anti-ballistic missiles that would protect U.S. ICBMs against Russian attack. Now Washington and Moscow linked the two types of weapons; the U.S. agreed to concentrate on the ABMs, while the Russians agreed to work (although, it would seem, more slowly) on some limitation of offensive weapons. Which side had made the bigger concession? Some congressional skeptics think that it was the U.S., but that simply is not clear yet. Both countries are running certain risks for peace. But those risks seem far smaller than the dangers of an ever-spiraling, ever more costly arms

Penetrating Galosh. To be sure, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have arrived at little more than a modus operandi tor further talks. Nixon said as much: "Intensive negotiations will be required to translate this understanding into a concrete agreement." It a step has been taken that may reduce the quantity of nuclear weapons, their quality is still beyond control; both nations are free to continue improving the deadly efficacy of their nuclear armory. The Soviets underlined the tentative nature of the accord by announcing it with considerably less fanfare than Nixon did. Though it was read by a Soviet newscaster at the same time that the President appeared on TV, the news was omitted from subsequent Soviet broadcasts. No details of the agreement can be

hammered out until the SAL1 negotiations resume. The U.S. is willing to allow the ABM protection of Moscow to expand slightly: in return, it expects to retain some of the four Safeguard sites currently under way to protect American ICBM silos. Now in its initial stages, after barely gaining congressional approval, the ABM program can be modified to fit any possible agreement. Until an accord is reached, the U.S. intends fo go ahead with additional ABM sites as well as with the deployment of MIRV. multiwarhead missiles designed to penetrate the Soviet Galosh (ABM) network. Said Defense Secretary Melvin Laird: "It is clear that our strength has made possible the hope for success

All this took place against the background of the battle over Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's proposal to cut U.S. troops in Europe by onehalf. It was an ill-advised and illtimed proposal, but some Nixon crit-ics feel that the President greatly overreacted. As part of the counterattack on Mansfield, the Administration sought to link the arms limitation issue with the troop reduction issue. During the talks, the Russians have insisted that American nuclear weapons in Europe -aboard Sixth Fleet carriers in the Mediterranean, for example-must be included in any arms-limitation agreement. The U.S. has argued that these weapons should be reduced only it the Soviets shave their armaments in Europe as well, including mediumrange nuclear missiles. These questions may be taken up in multilateral negotiations among the NATO and Warsaw Pact nations. A unilateral withdrawal of troops would obviously weaken the position of the U.S. in striking a bargain with Russia.

Happily for Nixon, Soviet Party Boss Leonid Brezhnev inadvertently came to the rescue of the Administration. He made a speech calling for serious discussion of mutual reduction of forces in Europe. Then he hit the point even harder when Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau went to Moseow last week to sign a pact of mutual cooperation with the Soviets. Both Brezhney and Kosvgin suggested to Trudeau that they wanted to pare their swollen defense budget and put the money into sorely needed housing. Thus they helped kill whatever chance the Mansfield amendment may once have had. It was handily defeated in the Senate, 61 to 36, and compromise amendments were voted down as well." In the process however, Nixon used up a lot of his credit with Congress. "I'll say they overreacted." Republican Senator George Aiken complained of the Administration. "All they were missing was Hannibal saying that we needed more elephants to cross the Alps for NATO.'

For that matter, even some of the venerable pashyderms. Nixon herded to Washington to defend his foreign poloto; quickly waeried of the hard sell. John J. McCloy, who was once considered unofficial president of the Eastern Establishment, grew so restless during a long elserue by Nixon that he greater to the present of the art. Firndl, propagate present into the air. Firndl, and the present of the presence of the butted out to Dean Ackesson. Why, this man is telling us things that we all knew when he was still in three dread-

The Administration was handed one defeat last week when the Senate voted 58 to 37 to re-sect an 585 million House appropriation for sect at 585 million House appropriation for take this action was none other than Boeing's board chairman, William M. Allen, who candidly admitted that if would cost between 500 million and 51 billion to review the

ful California suits." When Nixon called for a break to have a group picture taken. Acheson added to the snobbery of the occasion: "No. Mr. President." he commanded. "we will not have our picture taken." Glancing at the bristling Acheson mustache. Nixon gave up.

Some Democratic Senators were so nettied by the President's secretiveness that they suspected that the whole agreement was merely at ruse to gain support for continued spending on ABM. It is also that the senate senate

No Euphoria, All in all, Nixon had staged quite a glittering display of presidential power. While taking obvious pride in what he had achieved, the President and his men were careful not to overstate it. "We have no false sense of euphoria and no jubilant sense of victory," cautioned a White House aide. Yet by its optimistic plan, the White House hopes to reach an agreement by the end of this year that will definitely put some limit on ABMs and SS-9s. After that, who can say? Maybe a triumphant pre-election trip to Moscow to sign a historic disarmament treaty with Brezhnev and Kosvgin.

This dream will be put to the test when the SALI talks resume in July. Then it will soon become evident whether the Soviets are negotiating in good faith, and whether at last the two superpowers can begin to limit the nuclear weaponry that has threatened the survival of the world for more than a The Cities: Forecast for Summer

IT is the season for that glun annual speculation. Will the nation's cities erupt in racial violence? As temperatures climb and hundreds of theusands of youths find themselves jobless in the gletto streets, this year the indict is object to the season of 1968. While the urban ghetto shave seemed quiet for a long time, it was plain all along that there was discouragement, if not despair, beneath the surface, and that violent finded to surroughn erupt it conditions finded to surroughn erupt it conditions

and accounts has cut deeply into the market of available summer jobs. With their tax bases disappearing into the white suburks, many of the cities are curtailing welfare payments and recreation of the National Urban Coulition: "When that 90" weather comes and people can't sleep and they can't be fed and seep and they can't be fed and they will be set indepthen."

this is a (fuelfow). The black unemployment rate nationally is 10%—iv. 5.6% for whites—and in many cities it is raw torse, especially, among teen-agers. About 1,260,000 of the young poor will be seeking work this summer. Unemployment in a mong soor youths in Los Angeles is more soor to the contraction of the co

Business, which raised the economic expectations of young blacks during the late 1960s by offering extra employment, can provide little help. Asked to hire minority youths, a California electronics executive answered: "How can I hire kids when I'm laying off fathers?" In Chicago, the mayor's office estimates

that 60% of the young job seekers will fail to find employment. Welfare budgets are being trimmed,

with ominous effect. Shortly after the New York State welfare budget was cut, the Brownsville ghetto of Brooklyn exploded in two days of rioting. California's Governor Ronald Reagan has proposed reducing welfare and medical benefits—cuts which may affect up to 2,000,000 people.

Closing the Pools. On top of such deprivations, cities staving off bankruptcy are closing playgrounds and other recreation facilities. In New York, the 25 large city swimming pools provided for 2,200,000 youngsters will probably be closed evenings for lack of funds to

pay for their supervision. The key to whether or not the frustrations will boil into violence undoubtedly lies with the young blacks. Says Boston's A. Reginald Eaves, head of the mayor's human rights office: "When the black kids find they can't get a piece of the pie, they're going to get a piece of the action. That means trouble." As Americans learned during the riots of the 1960s, however, ghetto violence explodes by a wholly unpredictable chemistry. The arrest of a cab driver was enough to trigger the 1967 riot in Newark. In New York last week, tour policemen were gunned down -two of them fatally shot in the back. the other two critically wounded by submachine-gun fire into their patrol car. It is assumed that the shootings were ra-

cially motivated. Rat-Tat-Tat. After the experiences of Newark, Detroit and other cities, blacks are painfully aware that nots can be disastrously counterproductive. Some time ago. Chicago's Rev. Jesse Jackson ob-served sardonically: "Blacks can't win a shooting war when they are talking about bang-bang and the whites are talking about rat-tat-tat-tat and boom-boomboom." One of the most powerful arguments that black leaders quite properly use to discourage rioting is that violence would only bring about a renewed rightwine backlash, cancel much of the move toward moderation that was evident in last November's elections, and divert attention from the call for social reform to the demand for law-and-order.

In many larger cities police community-relations programs and more sophisticated riot-control methods have helped case trouble. Police have learned to avoid provocative confrontations: now they slip into the ghetto quietly instead of barging in with strens waiting. If trouble does come, the cops tend to use tear gas instead of bullets.

Yet the frustration of the ghettos is as deep or deeper now than it was at the height of the riot season several years ago. Some explosions seem almost certain. Perhaps they will not be on the scale of Watts or Newark, but they may well be the nastiest since 1968.

NEW YORK COPS EXAMINE SCENE OF POLICE DEATHS





RIZZO & WIFE AT VICTORY CELEBRATION

Inspiring either admiration or dismay.

POLITICS

A Tough Cop for Mayor

As Philadelphia's police commisfrom 1967 until early this year, Frank Rizzo was a burly monument to law-andorder. He ran the force with an iron hand and the instincts of a street fighter from South Philadelphia where he was raised. During his career, when heads were hanged, white or more often black. Rizzo frequently made it a point to be there to do the banging. "I am," he often boasted, a thick finger stabbing the air, "the toughest cop in America." Last week in an emotional Democratic primary, Rizzo, 50, rolled over liberal Congressman William J. Green. with Hardy Williams, a black state representative, running a distant third. Rizzo is now a strong favorite to be elected mayor of Philadelphia in November.

The issue of race was never far from the surface, and it was clearly reflected in the voting patterns. Rizzo captured of 49% of the voting patterns. Rizzo captured with the result of the rest of the result of the result of the result of the result of the

Cisco Kid. One of three sons of a Philadelphia policeman. Rizzo more than earned his tough-cop reputation. While still a patroliman, he was nicknamed "the Cisco Kid" for breaking up a gang fight singlehanded. As commissioner, he prevented almost certain race riots by keeping large groups of police at the ready, sometimes loaded onto buses, and rushing them into potential trouble spots at the first sign of a disturbance. In Philadelphia, with a one-third black

pulation and the highest incidence of black gang violence in the country. Rizzo's tactics have inspired either admiration or dismay. From the beginning Rizzo was so confident of victory that he refused to debate his opponents or make any appeal to the black vote. Instead he limited his campaign appearances-usually no more than one a day -to friendly white neighborhoods and concentrated on polishing his gruff supercop image. "I was there in every crisis when Philadelphia needed me." told one audience. He did not have to spell out the fact that most of those crises involved blacks, crime and drugs.

Like Wolloce. Rizzo's victory and Shapp's support of Green vastly complicate the Pennsylvania political landscape and the selection of the state's 182 delegates to the 1972 Democratic Convention. Shapp is thought to lean toward a Kennedy nomination, while Rizzo presumably favors Washington's more conservative Senator Henry Jackconservative Senator Henry Jackconservative Senator Henry Jackton of the Conservative Senator Henry Jackbound to be a navi intraparty fight.

Shapp, of course, would like to be able to deliver the entire state delegation, third largest in the country, But Rizzo is not likely to forget Shapp's answer when asked if he could support the former cop if he won the primary. "In a way," said Shapp, "It would be like me supporting George Wallace for President." Shapp also hopes that the responsibility of the property of the pro

ARMED FORCES

A Star Is Lost

It took, more than a year for word of the My Lai massacre to reaselt Washington. Last week the Army pumbhed two of the men to considered responsible for that delay. Major General Samuel W. Koster, commander, My Lai, was demoted one grade to Brigadier General. He and his assistant division commander. Brigadier General George H. Young T., were stripped of their Distinguished Service Medals and given ieters of censure. That, in effect, ended their mil-

Before My Lai, Koster had an outstanding military record. He had commanded an infantry battalion in Europe in World War II and had served with the Eighth Army in Korea. His fellow officers were clearly unhappy with his treatment. They argued that he was only following the old Army practice of protecting his men. But Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor, who handed down the punishment just before he resigned last week, maintained that Koster had evidence that possible war crimes had been committed at My Lai, and it was his professional duty to make a report. Koster did in fact inquire into the neident. He asked Colonel Oran Henderson, commander of the brigade that included Lieut, William Calley's Charlie Company, to fill him in. Henderson is being tried by court-martial for failing to make a proper report.

Koster left his post as superintendent of West Point last year when he was charged with dereliction of duty. Later. criminal charges against him were dropped because there was no evidence that he had deliberately intended to cover up the massacre. When informed of his demotion. Koster broke silence to call the punishment "unfair and unjust."

FIRST U.S. AR



BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL KOSTER
Demotion for a delay.

New Day A'Coming in the South

"I say to you quite frankly that the time for racial discrimination is over. Our people have already made this major and difficult decision. No poor, rural, weak or black person should ever have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity of an education, a job or simple justice."

PROMISE so long coming, spoken at A last. Within the shadow of monuments to a different promise-the statues of Confederate soldiers, of the political captains of a demagogic past -James Earl Carter Jr., 76th Governor of Georgia, delivered his inaugural address. It heralded the end of that final Southern extravagance, the classic rhetoric of "never." The reality of 17 years of court decisions, demonstrations, black-voter registration and legislation was clearly seen across the South as Carter and other moderate Governors took office this year, giving the region new political voices, new images, new goals.

The triumphs of last autumn, fulfilled in the January oath takings, did not happen without struggle. In South Carolina, Republican Albert Watson blatantly pitched his gubernatorial campaign to racial fears. He was defeated by Democrat John West, who pledged a "color-blind" administration and ap-

JIMMY CARTER DRIVING TRACTOR



Region of Investment

There are other harbingers, In the eleven states of the Oid Confederacy, there exists the oil of the Oid Confederacy, there islators, mayors, sheriffs and jidges, county commissioners, city councilmen and school-board members, Last November, 110 blacks won political office, for a net gain of 75. Everywhere, the South's 3,350,000 black voters are a powerful new factor in the region's electoral cutation. In some areas, black of fields handle county courthy uses that

were the symbols of white domination: elsewhere, the impact of newly registered blacks has forced white politicians into accommodations that seemed unthinkable five years ago, with more to come.

Throughout the South, there are signs that the region is abandoning the fateful uniqueness that has retarded its development and estranged its people. William Faulkner's South-heavy with ghostly Spanish moss, penumbral myths and morbid attachment to the past -is giving way to a South that has discovered it does not need fable to shore up its pride or the past to cloud its future. Moreover, a generation after the process was largely completed in the rest of the U.S., the South is caught up in an economic expansion that is reshaping its social order. The South has become at last a reand economic.

For the first decade since the Civil War, more people moved into the 16 states of the South and the District of Columbia from 1960 to 1970 than migrated to other parts of the country. The population drain in which 3.5 million residents fled the review between

1940 and 1950 was reversed in the last census. In II recent survey six of the ten states with the largest growth rate in new manufacturing plants were states of the Old Confederacy. The agrarian economy of King Cotton has been toppled by agribusiness. Sharecroppers have been replaced by machinery; new cash crops and livestock-peanuts, sovbeans, poultry-have idled cotton gins and made rural entrepreneurs out of once hard-scrabble farmers. Many of the rest simply moved off the land and into the cities of the North, West and, increasingly, of the South itself. There have been vast changes in where Southerners live, how they live, and the ways in which they must share that life with the region's blacks. The South's social and political institutions-and the convoluted psychology that was their mooring-are in the process being shaken

into fresh alignments and priorities. Nowhere can the promise-and the serious problems-of the emerging South be seen as readily as in Jimmy Carter's state of Georgia. The Southern boom has urbanized and industrialized Georgia more quickly and completely than the rest of the Deep South. Georgia leads the region's indexes of growth and change. However, at the same time, per capita income is only 80% of the national average, the dropout rate the nation's highest, government expenditures for education and social services among the lowest. A rich cast of politicians continues to vie for the state's allegiance. For example, atavism has its champion in Lester ("Pick Handle") Maddox, now lieutenant governor, and progressivism its spokesmen in Atlanta's Jewish mayor, Sam Massell, and black vice mayor, Maynard Jackson, Atlanta, the South's showcase, has built skyscrapers and an enlightened image alongside black slums that are well on the way to duplicating the misery and hopelessness of ghettos in Northern cities. Savannah rebuilds its historic colonial neighborhoods while the city fathers worry that air pollution is killing the Spanish moss. The ear of memory rings with the voices of two Georgians who articulated the state's opposites: Racist Demagogue Eugene Talmadge, who once said, "The Negro belongs to an inferior race," and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who promised, "We shall overcome."

A Tripartite State

Georgia's landscape, like its people; is varied, To the south lies the coastal plain. There Savannah, one of the South's busies seaports, holds itself proud and aloof from the hinterlands. Offshore are the pristine folden listes. —Jekyll, Si, Simon's and Sea Island, where rooms for \$12 at day we still available this hinter south of \$12 at day we still available this hinter south of \$12 at day we return the still available this hinter south of \$12 at day we return a still available this s



the secrets of another eon. This is Georgia's black belt, where slaves worked cotton in the loamy soil and the plantation aristocracy held sway. Cotton is gone now, replaced by peanuts and the silent agriculture of Georgia pines ouz-

ing gum for turpentine. The Piedmont plateau in central Georgia is the most populous region of the state. Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta. Athens are the population centers, and snaking away from them along the railroads and riverbeds is the majority of the state's industry; the textile factories of the Chattahoochee Valley, the more sophisticated automobile assembly plants, mobile home manufacturers, apparel and food-processing plants. The Piedmont gives the state much of its new character-aggressiveness, prosperity, a willingness to homogenize its traditions in search of the economic mainstream. The North Georgia mountains have steeped a third element into Georgia. Life in the beautiful rolling hills of the Appalachians resembles that in Tennessee and West Virginia. With the exception of Dalton (carpet industry) and Gainesville (chicken processing). North Georgia is economically depressed, a region of fiercely individual mountain folk given to such older crafts as quilting, whittling and moonshining.

The Carters of Plains

Straddling this varied state is Governor Jimmy Carter, a South Georgia peanut farmer who is both product and destroyer of the old myths. Soft-woiced, assured, looking eerily like John Kennedy from certain angles, Carter is a man as contradictory as Georgia itself, but determined to resolve some of the paradoxes.

At a conservative speed of 30 m.p.h. a visitor needs just one minute, 43 seconds to drive from the flower-banked eastern boundary of Plains, 6a. (pop. 68/3), past the covered wooden sidewalks that from the town's eight stores, beyond the huge sign that proclaims Plants, caloneral, 100m of Junnay Cartries, to the water tower at the west for the processed fringe Three have been Carters in considering a first processed from the processed from the control of the processed from the proces

James Flart Carter Sr. was in business when his first son was brun on Oct 1, 1924. He managed a grocery-store, conneal the town's icehouse and dry-cleaning plant and later said farm error of the control from th

minute promenade on the front

porch. When he was 16, Carter went to college at Georgia Southwestern, nine miles away in Americus. He staved only one year; he won an appointment to Annapolis, but had to spend another year at Georgia Tech brushing up on his mathematics. He arrived at the academy in 1943, rushing through accelerated wartime courses to graduate with distinction. After receiving his commission, Carter came back to Plains to marry his childhood neighbor. Rosalynn Smith, and they left Georgia for what was to have been a career in the Navy.

He served in the Navy for seven years, first in electronic, then on submarines. In 1951 he went to work for Admiral Hyman Rickover on the Navy's nuclear-submarine program. For two years he watched over the building of one of the first nuclear submarines and the training of its crew by day and studied nuclear physics at night.

His military career came to an abrupt end in 1953 with the death of his father; Carter came home to manage the family interests. The couple arrived

in interests. The coupled arrivers peanul recomp failure, the business needed S184 that first year. Slowly Carter began to build, stepping up his father's practice of buying local farmers' peanuts, then selling in built to the big processors. Today Carrer Warehouse grosses \$8005-000 annualsy, and the Carrer family buying through water family and the Carrer family was the company of the company

But the work of a Plains businessman did not occupy all his energies. Carter launched a warehousemen's association, ran for the school board, later the local hospital board. He joined civic groups, became a deacon of the Plains Baptist Church and finally wandered onto the political stump. His first whiff of electioneering was Georgia politics at its gamiest. During his election for state senator the newcomer found some irregularities in one of the ballot boxes; an investigation and recount showed that Carter had been beaten by voters who were dead, jailed or never at the polls on Election Day. The election was reversed in his favor.

When Jimmy Carter went to the state legislature in 1962, he seemed just another country politician who had a special interest in education. But ten years out of his state, the exposure of travel and education, had changed Carter. He recalled the stunted development of the



MODERN HOTEL IN DOWNTOWN ATLANTA
The Southern city of the future.

blacks of his youth: "We would play together as children, then something would happen at about age twelve or 14. Suddenly when you're playing, he would step back and open a gate for you or you wouldn't do certain things together any more. Then in fater years, you'd go off to college or a joh, and he would stay. And everyone kind of expected that."

A Prophet Without Honor

The expectations of Plains were no longer those of the young politician: members of Carter's church attempted to boycott his business after he made an impassioned speech against excluding blacks from church membership.

His first race for statewide office was the 1966 Democratic gubernatorial primary. Running on his progressive record as a state senator, he moved from the status of an unknown to a surprising third-place position in the crowded contest that, after a runoff, was finally won by Lester Maddox. Carter started preparations for the 1970 race immediately after that defeat. He took to poring over old Georgia budgets, and at the other extreme, stretching his mind on the likes of Reinhold Niebuhr and Dylan Thomas. Carter crisscrossed the state scores of times, delivering 1,800 speeches to small-town civic groups. schools and agriculture associations.

When the campaign officially opened



ATLANTA SINGLES AT UNCLE SAM'S



BLACK GHETTO IN ATLANTA Misery in the shadow of the skyscrapers.

in the summer of 1970. Carter's contacts and grass-roots identification helped him put together a smooth political machine. To get elected, it was necessary to make some gestures toward the past: he opposed busing, visited a private segregated academy and said he would welcome meetings with George Wallace. He also appealed to the ever-potent populist instincts of the state by promising to oppose Establishment power brokers and big money interests. He beat former Governor Carl Sanders in the Democratic runoff and went on to a 200,000-vote victory over the Republican candidate. Atlanta Television Newsman Hal Suit.

Then came the inaugural. In the four months since taking office, Carter has expanded on the few startling sentences with which he began his administration. He told frast's Atlants Bureau Chef Joseph Kane: 1 know my people, and I am saying what they are hinking. The people of Georgia have been through psepole of Georgia have been through psepole of Georgia have been through pseudon through the proposed of the proposed of Georgia have been through pseudon through the proposed of the proposed

and our opportunities are completely mutual. We have a lot of problems still left concerning race, but we are no longer preoccupied with this problem to the exclusion of others. There is a new dynamic, a new freedom that exists throughout the South."

Bringing the South Back

This new dynamic that Carter sees at work in Georgia is in an odd fashion the outgrowth of that old preoccupation with racial issues. Says Emory University Political Scientist James Clotfelter Jr.: "The walls did not come tumbling down when schools were integrated. The people expected things to be so utterly bad that there was no way that integration problems could meet the expectations of the whites." Indeed, that has been the story with each painfully wrought accommodation between the races, from desegregating public facilities to abolishing the dual school system. The apocalyptic prophecies of the racist Jeremiahs have gone unfulfilled; the South had unknowingly built a buffer out of its Adds Clotfelter: "People nightmares. who said. 'Never, never, never!' have done it, done it, done it. The South is used to losing battles; now it is making the best of the peace.

The South is also being accorded its political due in new ways. Much of President Nixon's Southern Strategy was unsound, for it appealed to the baser instincts of the South. But it also rightfully acknowledged the necessity of restoring the region's sense of belonging to the rest of the nation, of bringing the South into national political councils. The appointment of a Southern jurist to the Supreme Court was an admirable goal. But Nixon chose poorly in both his attempts. His efforts to slow the completion of school integration and to prevent busing as a means of racially balancing the South's schools were likewise ill-conceived, and the Supreme Court has rebuked him at each turn.

Still, the presidential attentions lavished on the South are being furiously emulated by the Democrats. For the first time in almost a decade. Democratic presidential aspirants are courting the South, Edmund Muskie, Birch Bayh, Henry Jackson and Hubert Humphrey have recently called on Carter to discuss the lay of the votes in '72. And Carter and his colleagues in the other Southern states are assembling a caucus to be reckoned with at convention time. As ever in the background lurks George Wallace. Even George has caught the new spirit of the South to the extent that he has toned down his racial rhetoric. But his presence still serves to hold national politicians of both parties to the historic and fundamental Southern notion of populism: defending the little man, attacking the Establishment,

By far the most important factor in the emerging moderation is economic. Successful industrialization has helped to ease the classic white fear: the loss of an already marginal existence to black competition. Says Clotfelter: "In prosperity, you don't need scapegoats. don't have to blame or apologize for giving blacks jobs if you have enough jobs to go around." The immigration of a new managerial class and the formation of strong business leadership have altered the state's politics further. The landed gentry from the antehellum mansions who had so long manipulated the state's agrarian economy have yielded to commercial captains from suburban split-levels. Pickpocket politics no longer sets poor white against poor black for scarce jobs; rather it works in a growing job market to depress wages and make union organizing difficult. Growth has been slowed somewhat by the recession, but a firm federal floor under the Southern economy has so far protected the region from wide fluctuations. Military payrolls and farm subsidies-economic buffers carefully cultivated by the South's high-seniority senators and congressmen-have cushioned the recession's impact.

Atlanta: Too Busy to Hate

Economic expediency has also eased Georgia's social reckoning, particularly in Atlanta. While other major Southern cities were witnessing the spectacle of defiance, in Atlanta a coalition of black and white businessmen, politicians, editors and civic leaders gathered behind then-Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. to shape a different image for the capital: "The city too busy to hate." Dr. Vivian Henderson, president of Clark College, feels not too much should be made of Atlanta's motives: "Self-enlightenment is not the takeoff point. The most potent factor has been the national policies that forced the South to change its ways of doing business-the court orders, the executive orders and the new legislation in civil rights. It it had not been for these factors, the steps the business community would have taken would have been minuscule.

So the word went out. When the laws tumbled down upon the state, there would be no standing in the door, no fire hoses or dogs. There were exceptions, such as Lexter Maddow brandishing his pistol and pick handle in front of his fried chicken emporium, students when the first black students were admitted. But Mayor Ivan Allen was the first Southern politician to testify in favor of the possage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and Atlanta became a week-Misssayoni and Allabram.

Atlanta is the state's and the South's showcase, the Southern city of the future. Its skyline has lifted with the boom Major league sports teams have come to play in a new studium; a \$13 mile company, an ori nuscein nad symphony orchestra. It is the sophisticated home of eager businessmen and drapped-out young people. Havi Krishna chanters and fundamentalist rarters. Lester Maddox and Raiph David Abernathy, brast and Raiph David Abernathy. Draughters of the Confederacy. United

Repeating Older Mistakes

At opposite ends of Atlanta's Peachtree Street, the white youth of the South stare across a gap within a generation. Airline stewardesses and young businessmen by the hundreds push into a converted warehouse called Uncle Sam's six nights a week for beer and music. They are the city's singles, decked out in bell-bottoms and hot pants, in from the fancy apartment complexes surrounding Atlanta. At midnight Friday and Saturday, they don Uncle Sam paper hats passed out by the management to the tune of The Buttle Hymn of the Republic and Dixie. When Lieut. William Calley was released from the Fort Benning stockade, Owner Don Davis dedicated the night's festivities "to Richard Nixon and Rusty Calley," Says Davis: "This is where the Silent Majority can make noise.

Farther downtown on Peachtree, another youth community holds sway. Boutiques and head shops, long hair and ities set the residents of the counterculture's Southern headquarters off from their contemporaries at Uncle Sam's, Although resistance to the hippies has resulted in periodic crackdowns along "The Strip," the community emerged with its own self-help alliance to provide social and medical services to the permanent and transient members of the neighborhood. The hip community is now so firmly established on the city's scene that Mayor Massell dropped in on a recent "People's Fair" in nearby Piedmont Park. Massell's ingenuous explanation: "I'm people, aren't I?"

But there is a darker side to Atlanta, the hint of a Potentkin village that masks the same patterns killing citize sleswhere in the nation. Whites are fleeing to the suturbs, leaving behind an inner-city population that is 51.3% black. Unemployment among the marginally skilled blacks of the heltons is three times that

of the city's shines. Although it boasts one of the world's busiest airports and a rail network that feeds the Southeast, Adlantis's communers creep bumper to bumper in rush-shour traffic unrelieved by mass transit. Within minutes of downtown is bucolic countryside—but Peachree Creek and the Chatathon-chee River are badly poliuted, inexorally, Allantia mouses (toward repeating the environmental and demographic mistakes of older mouses forward repeating the environmental mouses forward repeating the special poliute of the property of the

The Harvest in the Schools

Progress has its aesthetic price, too. Peel James Dickey is a former Atlanta resident who has fled rather than pay it. Only 25% of Goodys Atlantans are natives, and Dickey feels aftenated from them: "The most valuable thing about the South was its sense of community. This is slowly disappearing with the on-laught of industry and the change it has the change it of the change it is not always to the change it is not always to the change it is not always to be considered to the South. There is a loss of grace: of leisure. Things will go and never reappear."

As has been the case throughout history, the destinies of white and black Southerners are inextricably intervoven. Slave and master, cracker and freedman, suburban executive and street-wise ghetto hustler have all been disfigured by racism. The emerging South is now facing that ancient whirlwain in its schools.

The legal framework that propped up, then demolished dual schools is rote to Southerners: Plessy. Brown, Alexander, and last month's busing decision Swann. Georgia was the first Southern state blanketed with a statewide court order to dismantle its separate school systems. Elaborate evasions were constructed at each step and today, though desegregated on paper, circumventions continue. Private academies were established by parents who could afford to buy segregation. Some public schools integrated their enrollments, but not their classrooms: a favorite dodge is segregation by sex, thus, an all-girl history class drones through the same material

that an all-boy class covers in a room down the hall.

At Gainesville High School, a girls' physical education class is predominantly black: the instructor explains that white girls are taking the required one year of physical education and no more. In the cafeteria, students save seats at their tables for friends; the blacks eat on one side, the whites on the other. A transfer of teachers to balance racially the faculties of the Atlanta public schools turned out defiant crowds of students and parents, and brought threats of mass teacher resignations. Black students were resentful when their schools were arbitrarily closed to keep the identity of white schools alive: they mounted protests in Athens and Atlanta. Black teachers found themselves downgraded, out of jobs, or bearing the brunt of white criticism over the quality of education.

Many school districts quietly followed Haw guidelines and court orders. At La-Grange, a textile town near the Alabama border, a white parent complains bitterly about the poor education her children are receiving. Then she adds: "I can't afford the private academy, so all I can do is try to find some way to help upgrade the teachers." A student



ATLANTA SCHOOLCHILDREN AT PLAY

INTEGRATED HIGH SCHOOL BAND IN AMERICUS, GA.



at upper-class Northside High School in Atlanta describe a short-lived re-bellion: "We threatened to walk out when the black kids started coming here, but our parents threatened to take out cars away from us if we did." In our cars away from us if we did." In summed up: "If I had just hus, the opportunity my child is getting. I would think somebody had given me a pot of gold."

The inequities of generations do not vanish, overnight. The continuing complaints about the competence of black teachers constitute white Georgians' first experience with the avoid toll of separation of the Audit of the Audit

ther. Black teachers were never said to be incompetent until they were sent to teach white children. We are in chaos and we are going to be in it for some time." Despite the upheavals, integration still carries one great promise: young Georgians have come to know, as their parents never did, the athletes, youthful scholars and leaders of another race.

Both black and white share more than a common stake in their schools.

Four Men for the New Season

Jinnay Carter is but one of a new stripe of moderate flourishing these days below the Mason-Dixon line. Herewith sketches of four other Governors whose elections reflected, and whose actions in office are helping shape the attitudes of the emerging South:

LINWOOD HOLTON OF VIRGINIA

He took office on Jan 17, 1970, as the Commonwealth of Virginia's first Republican Governor in nearly a centry, It was a ringing insugural. Standing on the steps of the capitol of the Confederacy in Richmond. Holton proclaimed: "Let our goal in Virginia be an aristocracy of ability, regardless of race, color or creed." As if that were not enough for a genteel white Virginia to swallow in one day, Holton went on to invoke a provocative memineral to record the control of the control



VIRGINIA'S HOLTON

ory: "Let us, as Lincoln said, insist upon an open society with malice toward none; with charity for all."

White and black Virginia—home of states' rights, the Byrd machine and mass we resistance to integration—wondered if the rudse, 'chullent Hotton really and the rudse,' chillent Hotton really months in office, he is justly proud of how efforts to eliminate reali discrimination. He appointed the first black special assistant to serve in the Virginia Cosenno's office, Educator William Cosenno's office,

nest Fears Jr. to the post of Selective Service director, the first black in the nation to head a statewide system.

To back up his policies with personal commitment, Holton sent his three school-age children to predominantly black public schools in Richmond. He did so at a time when many white parents were withdrawing their children rather than comply with court-ordered busing (Helton himself does not approve of busing). His gesture was all the more impressive in that he had a technical excape hatch; the Governor's manson lies so state, not city property, only school he chose. Now 47, Holton was born in Big

Stone Gip in the southwestern muttins of Virginia, the son of the president of a small coal-hauling railroad. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University and Harvard Law School, was world War II submarine officer. As a Roanoke attorney, he organized almost singlehanded the Gr.O.P. in Virginia, even though he was defeated twice for the house of delegates and in his first try for the governorship in 1965.

JOHN WEST OF SOUTH CAROLINA

He appears the very model of the Southern politician: balding, rather stout, a devoted Democrat who dutifully worked his way up through party ranks. He spent twelve patient, hard-working years in the state senate and four years as lieutenant governor. In a gubernatorial campaign rife with racial overtones. West displayed a commendable combination of traditional Southern eloquence and a considered program for his state's future. His opponent, Republican Congressman Albert Watson, repeatedly played on the racist theme of unrest in South Carolina's desegregated schools. West calmly denounced such emotional exploitation and mapped out an intelligent program for solving the state's economic, educational and health problems. The voters responded by giving the affable Presbyterian elder

West has so far used his mandate wisely. Vowing to break "the vicious cycle of illiteracy, ignorance and poverty," he pledged to minority groups "no spe-



SOUTH CAROLINA'S WEST

cial status other than full-fledged responsibility in a government that is fortally color blind." He established a Human Relations Advisory Commission to troubleshoot touchy racial problems, and hired as a lop aide a young black social werker, James Cfyburn. West also made a startling gesture for a South Carolina Governor by hailing the conviction (by an all-white jury) of three whitemen who overturned school buses in the strife-torn community of Lamar.

West, 48, was raised by his widowed mother on a farm in Camden, in the heart of South Carolina's horse country. After serving as an intelligence officer in the Pacific in World War II, he won his law degree from the University of South Carolina. He served four years in the state highway department and was elected to the state senate in 1954. Despite widespread support, he is now faced with an attack from the state's schoolteachers, who have demanded a \$1,500 pay hike. Although seriously concerned with South Carolina's educational problems, he has promised taxpayers that they will not shoulder an additional burden because, as he puts it, "so many of the working are taking home less than they did a year ago."

REUBIN ASKEW OF FLORIDA

He should not, by all sound political reckoning, be Governor of his sprawling, complex state. His Pensacola hometown is considered something of a no-man's land far from the madding Democratic

Economic prosperity, though far behind the white level, has reached into the black community. Atlanta has had a large black middle class for several generations. Centered on the five colleges and theological institute of Atlanta University Center, these blacks have local controlled their own economic and pecial channels, they developed alternative economic institutions—banks, insurance companies, small businesses.

The civil rights movement of the folk drew many of its leaders from this black middle class, including Martin Luther King Jr. and Julian Bond. Theirs was a generation that profoundly changed the attitudes of the nation, and those who remain in the neighborhoods they left are enjoying the fruits of that change. New jobs opened up for educated blacks, and their affluence

is reflected in spacious homes, manicured lowers, swimming pools and two-car garages. Often scorned by militant blacks, the affluent middle class walls as line between memory of the old and pride over its success with the new. Says Commerce Department Official Jake Homeron, "They may think were not in sympathy with the back resolution," of middle class status. He thinks. How

vote centers of Southern Florida. His opponents in last year's Democratic primaries were State Senate President John Mathews, Attorney General Earl Faircloth and Dade County Mayor Chuck Hall, three of the best-known men in the state. In a high-rolling state that likes politicos with pizazz. Askew is a nonsmoking teetotaler who devotes most of his spare time to Presbyterian Church activities. Further, he ran on a platform of substantial tax reform that would cost big business many of its traditional tax breaks, and he chose as his running mate for Lieutenant Governor a man who had already announced his political retirement in the face of \$100,-000 in unpaid campaign debts.

Yet Askew, 42, had quietly but forcefully built a solid strategic base during his twelve years in the state legislature. Though he represented the state's westernmost, ultraconservative district, he often sided on key issues with legislators from populous Southern Florida. While his district had a greater voice in the wildly malapportioned legislature than its population warranted. Askew was one of the leaders for reapportionment. He gained a reputation for sincerity and fair play: that, coupled with his promise of tough tax, welfare and prison reform measures, helped him through the primaries and then easily to whip incumbent Republican Governor Claude Kirk.

Askew is keeping his promises. He is already pressing for major new revenues from the business community, and he has asked the legislature to repeal the residential utilities segment of the state's 4% sales tax, which hits Floridians in low-income brackets the hardest. He

FLORIDA'S ASKEW

wants more funds and greater authority for the Department of Community Affairs (Florida's version of HUD), which is headed by a black woman. He called for a complete overhaul of the prison system—well before the state's largest prison at Raiford was riven by riots.

A native of Muskogee, Okla., and the youngest of six children. Askew moved to Pensacola with his mother when he was eight. He majored in public administration at Florida State University, served as an Air Force officer during the Korean War, and later earned a law degree at the University of Florida. Friends say that his sincerity and preference for solitude mask a two-fisted infighter. Askew has a sense of the necessity of an integrated South. He thinks last fall's elections of moderates signal "a departure from the custom wherein the person who took the hard racial line always won," He adds: "The South is ready to adjust and become part of the nation."

DALE BUMPERS OF ARKANSAS

Having never served in a statewide office. Dale Bumpers emerged from the Ozark feotbills last summer to trounce two of the most formidable politicians in Arkansas history: former Governor Orval Faubus in a Democratic primary and Republican Governor Winthrop Reckefeller in the November election. Many observers attribute his success to every population was fed up with professional politicians and was looking for a new, unspoiled face.

Bumpers, 45, has an appealing face and style, a handsome profile nicely complemented by a smooth speaking voice and a wit and grace vaguely reminiscent of Adlai Stevenson and John Kennedy. Those are the men he professes to admire. He has courage too: he let it be known that he was appalled at the public outery over the conviction of Lieut, Calley. Indeed, Razorback voters, taken with his manifest charms, probably tended to overlook the fact that Bumpers is really more a liberal than a moderate. Still. they well remember the specter of Faubus and the searing national spotlight that was focused on their state. Bumpers' avowed reason for entering the race was to prevent Faubus from regaining office. Said he: "How could I face my children and grandchildren if I allowed that to happen without a fight?"

Bumpers enjoyed a halcyon life before his political adventure. Born and reared in Charleston, Ark., he attended the University of Arkansas, later received a law degree from Northwestern. He served with the Marines in the Pacific during World War II, then returned to Charleston to set up practice and eventually go into the cattle business. Bumpers was an old-fashioned community pillar: married, father of three, director of the Methodist Church choir, Boy Scout troop leader, school board member and finally, city attorney. His sole setback: in 1954 he ran for the state legislature and was roundly defeated.

Such a defeat is not likely to happen again. Already Bumpers has shown a flair for dealing with the state's stolid legislature (in the face of which even Faubus sat on his hands during his first term in office). In three short months Bumpers managed to accomplish a re-



ARKANSAS' BUMPERS

organization of the governmental busreasures; a removal of use-star exemptions for utilities, an increase in the cigarette and personal income tax, and legislation giving home-rule powers to the cities. He also made inroads into two of the state's thorniest problems, againing a pay increase of \$900 for teachers and eliciting new funds for prison construction and rehabilitation.

Says Bumpers: "My election and the victories of Governors Carter in Georgia, West in South Carolina and Askew in Florida weren't coincidences. There has been a cry for new leadership in the South."

can I improve myself and my family?' and then he thinks, 'How can I improve my race?" "

Perhaps the most dramatic example of the fusion of law, economics and the awakening political power of blacks currently shaping the South can be found in the renaissance of Hancock County. Five years after a voter-registration drive began reclaiming the blacks' franchise, Hancock County's courthouse is run by a predominantly black school board, county commission



JESTER MADDOY CLOWNING Pick-handle atavism.

and judge of the ordinary. But holding political control over a dying, povertyridden county is an empty victory, so Hancock's blacks are trying to create a new standard of living to make power worthwhile. In a tiny hamlet called Mayfield, the East Central Committee for Opportunity, a foundation-funded economic arm of Hancock's blacks, is building one of the world's largest and most serentific catfish farms. The \$1,000,000 300-acre farm includes a hatchery and a flash-freeze processing plant. The farm is being built with concrete blocks from another E.C.C.O. plant by a contractor unskilled black laborers he taught the on-Says Director John McCown: "We're going to reverse the pattern of rural migration. We used to have kids leaving town in their tuxes on graduation night. Now we got them coming here from Viet Nam and staying. You've got to decide whether you want someone else telling you what to do, or whether you want to grab a corner of the land and Blacks in Hancock and across the

South are creating a place for them-

selves, one that has been historically denied them. Although deep-seated feelings change slowly, the region's whites are learning at last to accept this new place for the blacks in their midst. It is not surprising that this process has taken so long, for though it lost the Civil War, the South succeeded at spiritual secession. In other words the South has been isolated from the national experience. Notes Historian C. Vann Woodward: "Success and victory are still national habits of mind." Or as Arthur Schlesinger puts it: "American character is bottomed upon the profound conviction that nothing in the world is beyond its power to accomplish." The Southern experience, on the other hand, is not with success, but with failure: its preoccupation is not with innocence. but with guilt. The Southern heritage is a very un-American one of poverty, frustration, humiliation and defeat. Because of this insecurity, the forgiveness, the innocence that is necessary for tolerance has eluded the Southern psychology. The meaning of Jimmy Carter, of the leaders like him and the people who elected them is that, at long last, all this is changing.

Making history-not living in its vainglories and myths-is the challenge and promise of the South today. The Southern frontier closed in that awful moment when the first man came to the South in bondage, locking the Southern experience into its tragic course. Three and one-half centuries later, the thrall can be broken, the frontier reopened. The South can grow rich while there is still time to safeguard the land from despoliation. It can acquire once more the political power of the sons who helped articulate the nation's independence. Above all, it has a chance to shed its old hatreds and show the U.S. the way to a truly integrated society.

REPUBLICANS Dole-ing It Out

Robert Dole of Kansas, was not even Richard Nixon's second choice for G.O.P. national chairman. But he ingratiated himself with the White House as an effective sniper, and since his appointment this January, the upstart Senate freshman has earned a reputation as the Administration's No. I gunslinger. In a season when the President has chosen to lower his partisan profile. Dole has stepped into the breach as party defender and cheerleader, spraying shot

and zapping Democrats with Agnewesque zeal. To be sure, the Vice President, currently in the statesman-like pose of revenue-sharing salesman, has not completely abandoned polemics (see Till PRESS). Dole insists that he is not trying to replace Agnew as what he calls "the No. 1 chopper and gut cutter."

Yet in a sense, he is the new Agnew. When Dole, 47, succeeded the hulking, amiable Rogers Morton it was, according to a White House aide, a little like a hungry Doberman pinscher taking over from a St. Bernard. Dole is articulate and often abrasive, a four-term former Congressman who suffered a World War II wound that has made his right arm virtually useless. He has been the President's most vigorous and consistent champion in the Senate since he moved up to that body in 1969. With the political woods now full of potential Democratic contenders, he has had no trouble finding new targets.

Jugular. Dole is fiercely ambitious and aggressive. His instinct for the jugular and the groin is well matched by his top aide and "communications di-rector," Franklyn ("Lyn") Nofziger, a former Ronald Reagan secretary who is currently on loan from the White House, Should Dole miss a target, Nofziger, also the "editorial overseer" of the party newsletter Monday, is there to pot it. Together they have breathed new life into the party apparatus.

Dole averages a speech a day. The sub-



DOLE SPEAKING IN WASHINGTON In a sense, the new Aanew,

jects of his partisan assaults in the Senate and from rostrums around the U.S. have run the gamut of Administration hobgoblins:

VIET NAM. "The same political party that brought American combat troops into a shooting war in Asia is now trying to tie the hands of the President who has undone the wreckage they left behind them in 1969."

THE ECONOMY. "Those whose guns-andbutter economics led us into an inflation that has robbed the purse of every person in the nation continue to call for the kinds of programs and spending that will only refuel that inflation.

SENATOR EDMUND MUSKIE. "A political Rip. Van Winkle who awoke from his lone

Now, a Chrysler priced less than a Chrysler.

Our newest Chrysler. Royal.

It's priced less than any other Chrysler series. Yet it gives you all the things you'd expect of a car carrying the Chrysler name.

For one thing, the Royal is a full-size car. We refuse to compromise by offering "junior editions," So Royal is every bit as big as our most luxurious New Yorker:

Royal delivers a smooth, comfortable ride. Most big cars do. But Royal also gives you a torsion-bar suspension system. Torsion bars twist against bumps instead of trying to bounce them away like coil springs. And you get

more control in the turns. You can be confident of a Chrysler's ability to handle well in tough spots. Like a quick expressway lane change. Or a tight turn

Outside of Chrysler products, only two American cars have torsion bars— Cadillac Eldorado and Oldsmobile Toronado

Royal's 360 V-8 is designed to give you all the power you need. For freeway cruising without strain. For safe passing. For all the options you want. But more than that, it performs best at the most commonly used speeds. Commuting and city-driving.

And like every Chrysler we build, Royal's body is unitized. It's the strongest way to build a car. The body and



frame are welded together, not bolted. This makes it more rigid. The body stays tighter longer.

The passenger compartment is completely insulated—and isolated with sound deadeners—to give you the quietest ride we've ever offered on any Chrysler.

All these things you'd expect of a Chrysler. Yet the Royal has one thing that you don't expect—the new low price. Royal is priced less than any other Chrysler. We did it to make Chrysler affordable to more people than ever before.

We're confident that once you try Chrysler, you'll stay with it for a long time.



American Airlines The plane with



Coach Lounge.

No matter where you've been in the world, you've never gone in comfort like this. From our spacious new Coach Lounge, with its stand-up bar, all through the plane and up the stairs, to our totally redesigned first class lounge It's a new standard in flying comfort. The American Airlines 747 LuxuryLiner. First of all, in coach, there's a lounge bigger than most living rooms.

It's a place where you can mingle, make new friends, have a snack, have some fun. Enjoy being sociable, or just enjoy the space. No other airline has anything like it. And back down the aisle at your seat, we've rearranged the rows. So besides getting

more leg room and sitting room,
you'll have more getting up room when
you try out the lounge.
If you're flying first class, why not call ahead

New 747 Luxury Liner. no competition.



First Class Lounge.

and reserve a table for four.
You can wine and dine with
friends, do a little business.
or maybe play some bridge.
And a floor above is our beautiful
new first class lounge.
A plush, intimate spot where
you can socialize over afterdinner liqueurs or champagne.
And for everybody on transcontinental flights,

there's an added service. Flagship Service. Featuring Polynesian food. Special warming wagons to keep your food piping hot. And pretty new outfits for our stewardesses. So if you like going places to see things, this new airplane is something to see. Every one of our 747s is now a LuxuryLiner. And all of the extra comforts won't cost you an extra cent.

For reservations call us or your Travel Agent.

American Airlines 747 LuxuryLiner



IARK

¥

The S.S. Gas-Trap

Most of cigarette smoke is gas.
Lark's Gas-Trap filter uses the same type of charcoal to scrub smoke as submarines use to clean air.

If you like the taste of gas you'll hate the taste of Lark.

Lark Filter King, 17 mg, 'tar,' L1 mg, ricoties av. per engagette, FTC Report (Nov. 7)



political nap and started attacking President Nixon."

RAMSEY CLARK. "A left-leaning marshmallow" whose defense of the Rev. Philip Berrigan exemplifies "what is wrong with the Democratic Party today."

Br'er Robbit. That last charge emburrassed even Dole Still, under Dole's approving eye. Nolziger continues to approving eye. Nolziger continues to zore in on such Democratic weak points bert Humphrey's vice presidential stance on the war. In a recent "analytical piece" on opposition candidates, for example, Monday diamed Humphrey for being "as wrapped up in the blunders and er-"as wrapped up in the blunders and eras Br'er Rabbit was in the Tar-Babix"

as Bre'r Kabbit was in the Tar-Baby-For all his accribity. Dole has a firstrate sense of humor, even about himself. He likes to tell a yarr about how he came to be party chairman how he came to be party chairman one morning with the rest of the tourists, and the President spotted me. He said-'Aren't you from Rusself, Kansas? I said I was, and he fold me he'd always wanted a national chairman from Russell, Kansas. That's how I got ti."

POETS The Monument Oadenational

He was easily the Best-known—and possibly the best—American practitioner of a subtle art that is always more serious than it seems: the writing of light wrsee. As he observed in one of his last poems: "In chaos sublunary What remains constant but buffconery?"

He had few peers when it came to observing human foibles with a kind of wry delight, and he was undoubted master of the unique form that he devised: the line that runs on and on, metric foot after metric foot, only to snap to an end with an outrageously contrived rhyme that usually manages to contain a real groaner of a pun. When Orden Nash died of heart failure last week at 68 in Baltimore's Johns Hopkins Hospital, he left an affectionate and inventive verbal legacy. Said his friend and editor Ned Bradford of Little. Brown: "He reflected all the joys and vexations of American life in those resigned but cheerful verses.

Some of his lines have become a part of American folklore.

If called by a panther,

Don't anther.

In the Vanities.

No one wears panities.

Candy

Is dandy But liquor Is quicker.

-to which he recently appended a contemporary afterthought:

Pot Is not

TIME, MAY 31, 1971

A brace of his characteristic couplets:

I sit in an office at 244 Madison Avenue And say to myself you have a respon-

And say to myself you have a responsible job, havenue?

And, inimitably, from "I Do, I Will, I Have":

So I hope husbands and wives will continue to debate and combat over everything debatable and combatable.

Because I believe a little incompatibility is the spice of life, particularly if he has income and she is pattable.

In lines anticipating environmental



NASH IN HIS GARDEN IN '65 Wry delight in human foibles,

concerns. Nash delivered his classic putdown of Joyce Kilmer's gushy "Trees":

I think that I shall never see A billboard lovely as a tree. Indeed, unless the billboards fall, I'll never see a tree at all.

The quintessential Nash appears in "One Man's Opiate," published late last year in The New Yorker. In it, he brings off an exercicating knock-knock joke in French' en route to his conclusion about the uses of laughter in the gloomy present. "In this age penumbral, Let the timbrel resound in the tumbrel."

"I have no private life and no personality." Nash once joked. In fact. he was a quiet and often private man, even though he spent much of his career on the lecture circuit. He would recite his marvelously serpentine and breathlessly amuck alexandrines like a tenor testing the limit of his lungs, terminating at last in a long-awaited gong of rhyme. His versifications made the bespectacled and gamesomely civilized poet something of a celebrity. His accent ("clam chowder of the East Coast-New England with a little Savannah at odd moments") was sometimes heard on radio's "Information. Please!" and the Bing Crosby and Rudy Vallee hours.

Nash summered on the coast of New Hampshire and, when not traveling, settled for winter into his Baltimore town house. Some of his verse reflected a play-

Lots of people have lots more grace and cut fine figures at dances, while I was born with galoshes on— But nobody else has Frances.

For one of his two daughters, he once wrote:

Roses red and violets blue. I know a girl who is really two. Yesterday she was only one; Today, I think, will be twice the fun.

Nash came into his metier after a spotty early career. Born in Rye, N.Y., into a family with a pre-Revolutionary pedigree, he attended St. George's School in Newport, R.I., and then became "a quarter-bred Harvard alumnus"-he dropped out after freshman year. He returned to teach briefly at St. George's, where, he said, "I lost my entire neryous system carving lamb for a table of 14-year-olds." He tried selling bonds in New York: later there was a job writing streetear advertising, which led him to the advertising department of the publishers Doubleday, Doran & Co. he found what he called "my field-the

Norther Got Tired. Once catalished as a light vessifier, he joined the staff of The New Yorker, worked in Held-lywood and collishorated with S.J. Perelman on the 1943 Broadway hi Ornuch of Yorus. The verse same out by the volume. He once remarked: "I criter wonder whether I will get itsed of writing them before the public got with the properties of writing them to be the public got will help will be provided by the public got will be provided by the public got writing, and his public never treed of reading help will be provided by the public never treed of reading help will be provided by the public never treed of reading help will be provided by the public never treed of reading help will be provided by the public never treed of reading help will be provided by the public never treed of reading help will be provided by the public never treed of reading help will be public never treed or reading help will be provided by the public never treed or reading help will be public never treed to read the public got the got the public got the pub

Nash always enjoyed that consummate reward, the honor and respect of his friendly rivals in the making of light verse. Poet Morris Bishop offered a tribute in Nash's own language:

Free from flashiness, free from trashiness.

Is the essence of ogdenashiness. Rich, original, rash and rational Stands the monument ogdenational.

[&]quot;Frappe, Irappe." "Qui va là?" "Alençon. "Alençon qui?" "Alençonfants de la patrie."

HOW REAL IS NEO-ISOLATIONISM?

SOLATIONISM, it would seem, is once again on the rise. President Nixon has used the term neo-isolationist to describe certain of his senatorial critics who would alter U.S. foreign policy or who seek a greater role for the Congress in shaping it. Once the name of a popular and viable political doctrine, isolationism today-with or without "neo" attached to it-is a pejorative word. It has no real validity in a world of instant communications, internationally linked economies, and nuclear weapons that can bridge continents at Mach 23 speed. Properly speaking, the term suggests someone who would like to disengage the U.S. from the rest of the world and return to a 19th century insularity. No doubt some Americans are experiencing an emotional recoil from foreign commitments, as a result of Viet Nam and domestic troubles. But apart from a small group of myopic radicals totally obsessed with the need for revolution at home, there are hardly any real isolationists left.

The conflict between the President and an influential mority of the present Senate is real; but the heart of the dispute is not isolationism r internationalism. At issue is a desire to put space and firm limitations on the fighting in Inductions at committing, and to avoid further profiteration of U.S. committens round the globe without congressional sanction. There is also a feeling that the nation's values should be reexamined so that more money will be spect on domestic prove to be reductable.

However arguable their proposed alternatives may be, mone of the leading Senate critics of the President's foreign policy can be fairly accused of being isolations. Reprinciple and Jacob Javisto of New York—the only Senator who has been citted by name in Nison's attack—wants to early the property of t

power and willingness to use it. Even the most publicized

of the Senate doves who want a speedy and definite end to the Viet Nam War-such men as John Sherman Cooper, William Fulbright and George McGovern—are not isolationist in any real sense of the word.

In fact, many of the proposals that White House officials have so casually referred to as neo-isolationist no more deserve that description than does the Nixon Doctrine. First enunciated by the President at Guam in July 1969, it was a major effort to rethink U.S. world policy and lower the American profile abroad. Quite rightly, Historian Manfred Jonas argues that applying the term isolationist to contemporary Senators tends to confuse rather than illuminate their stance. "They earnestly believe that there are limits to America's power," he writes in Isolationism in America, "and that to overstep these limits means courting failure and nuclear war. To call the course they propose isolationism is to misread both the history of the '30s and the record of American foreign policy prior to that time."

From the perspective of the '70s, it is all too easy to dismiss America's past isolationism as inevitably misguided and foolish. As Selig Adler points out in The Isolationis Inpude, the doctrine in many wasts 's woven into the warp and wood of the American optic.' From the very beginnings of the U.S. immigrants envisioned it as was with a new cisor of the U.S. immigrants envisioned it as was with a new cisral of the option of the option of the option of the option 'half (and Hinwell had intended to divide the globe into separate spheres. American was the New Zion,' and Providence had severed this 'American Israel' from a timeworn, corrupt and warring continent.'

Until the outbreak of World War I, the U.S. consistently followed a policy of isolationism—all teals in the all-important sense of acting alone—even us its actual isolation from the rest of the world gradually disappeared. To be sure, the U.S. invaded Canada in 1812, and gradually disappeared from within its continental horders. It also fought Spain is used to be a sure, the continental horders. It also fought Spain is U.S. not, a suitablicant stance and confined most of its treaty obligations to such limited matters as fishing and sealing rights, immigration and trade.

These sporatale sentures into international affairs point too abscis ambiguity in American history. On the one hand, there was a lestire to keep clear of other continents internecine sugarbidies on the other, an advantage of the continents internecine continents of the continents o

By the closing decades of the 19th century, time began to run out on the traditional faith. U.S. foreign trade doubled between 1870 and 1890. Navy Captain Alfred Thayer

Mahan, a visionary military strategist, saw the seas as an "open plain" and urged the country "to cast aside the policy of isolation which befitted her infancy." The isolationist past was decisively rejected by Woodrow Wilson's intervention on the Allied side in World War I, but it was revived by the disillusionment that followed his crusade to make the world safe for democracy. The anti-internationalist movement reached a peak of influence in the years just before World War II. Its primary goal was to prevent the U.S. from becoming entangled in the looming war in Europe. Hapless remnants of isolationism persisted for a decade after the war ended, as a score of Senators (most of them Midwestern Republicans) sought unavailingly to defeat such undertakings as the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and NATO. But for all practical purposes, the doctrine died with the Japanese at-



Cartoon from Chicago "Tribune" in Late '30s.

tack on Pearl Harbor. Senator Arthur Vandenberg wrote in his diary: "That day ended isolationism for any realist." The postwar efforts to keep the flame alive were merely, as Arthur Sehlesinger Jr, put it, "the last convulsive outbreak of an old nostalgia."

No serious political figure now suggests that the U.S. could or should put saide the burden of global responsibilities it has assumed through necessity and moral conviction. But you have been used to be suggested to the suggest that burden should be and how it should be borne objectively needs reappraisal. This quest for reappraisal was inspired by Viet. Nam. But other factors would have brought it about even without the Indochina conflict.

During World War II, the U.S. acquired a mental habit of considering itself nearly omnipotent and the defender of freedom all over the globe. This self-image carried over into the cold war, when U.S. power was needed to halt Communist expansionism.

That stance is no longer possible because reality has changed: the U.S. no longer has a nuclear monopoly, its economic sources have limits, and other nations do not necessarily agree with the U.S. definition of freedom or the good limits. Moreover. Communism has become fissiparous and more amenables no neonitated defence.

In this new situation, which has netually existed for at least a decade but which the U.S is not yet really accustomed to, foreign policy will have to depend less on military force and direct Marshall Plan-style economic heft and more on diplomacy, trade and political maneuvering. Ferenth fournishe forlicious Lend-Bougues Servan-Schreiber, excentious and trade of the property of the property of the control o

Though Japan and China are bound to play a growing role, for a long time to come the position of the U.S. and the Soviet Union as the world's two nuclear supernations will remain intact. Widely held ideas that emergent or neutralist nations can "soften" or replace the two-power role have proved illusory, as even India learned when Peking's 1962 strikes across the northern mountains brought Indian pleas for military aid from any quarter. East-West ideological battles are bound to continue, though perhaps in abated form, and so will jockeving for political and military advantage. But the two superpowers will carry on laborious negotiations; the Berlin meetings, the SALT talks and the anticipated discussions of mutual force reductions in Europe are examples. This delicate diplomatic work is not helped by Senate efforts to mandate U.S. troop reductions in Europe -or by a hard-nosed presidential response that finds "un-acceptable" even a congressional request that negotiations be speeded up.

Most Americans, including most Congressmen, want to prevent American entanglement in future Indochinas. To accomplish that, it is not necessary—or wise—to impose overly stringent and sweeping limitations on US. Influence abroad. But the nature of that influence must evolve in new ways. Viet Nam should teach us—us it did the French—that modern armies and industrial strength are not effective in all regions of the world or the automatic answer



"Now here's my plan for getting out of the world with honor . . ."

to wars of "national liberation" (even those backed by other nations). Both Congress and the President should jointly re-examine the security treaties and agreements that now bind the U.S. to more than 40 countries. Many of these "commitments" are more apparent than real, since they cannot be carried out without the approval of Congress. The purpose of these agreements, as the late Senator Walter George once noted, was to deter potential aggressors "from reckless conduct by a clear-cut declaration of our intentions." Often it has been shown that intentions cannot be made all that clear-resulting in misunderstanding by friend and foe alike. Rather than bog the nation down in the cement of firm treaties, President and Congress might explore less formal but more flexible commitments in the form of diplomatic notes or presidential statements.

As for the nation's military presence, there is no question that the

U.S. today has too many troops scattered about in too many places. Even apart from the dollar drain, it is hard to justify the 375 major foreign military bases and 3,000 minor military facilities that the U.S. has positioned all over the globe in recent years. The White House has talked about "reducing our presence," while maintaining our commitments abroad-and Congress should be clued in more to discussions of how this can be done. One specific proposal: Congress could establish a small, select "National Security Committee," composed of members with expertise in military and foreign affairs, that would periodically discuss diplomatic problems with the President on a secret but utterly frank basis. Both Congress and the President can move away from an inflationary, supercostly military procurement policy that seems, at times, aimed more at breaking the Soviets by outspending them than by providing the U.S. with what it really needs for deterrence and defense. Unless this is done, says former Under Secretary of State George Ball, the U.S. economy is in danger of becoming "a Strasbourg goose with an overdeveloped

These problems, as well as such lesser matters as reorganizing foreign aid and restoring the stature and influence of the State Department, require creativity on the part of Congress and the President. The prickly members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are not alone in thinking that the balance in U.S. diplomatic decision making has tilted too far in the direction of the Chief Executive, Fortunately, there is a fairly recent example of the kind of cooperation needed: the historic postwar collaboration between President and Congress that established the policy of containment against Soviet aggression, the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, Then, as now, the White House and the Congress were controlled by opposing parties. Nonetheless, an exceptionally fruitful relationship developed between Democratic President Harry Truman and a Republican-controlled Congress in which Arthur Vandenberg was the foreign relations leader. Why should any less be expected from a Republican White House and a Dem-

Isolationism carried into the 20th century is essentially a flight from reality. To label the critica and enappraisers of U.S. foreign policy neo-visolationists is equally escapist. Few things theraten U.S. power more servicisty than excessive or misguided intervention: the Viet Nam War has done more than any other factor in recent years to reduce U.S. global influence, where the properties of the prope

THE WORLD



HEATH & POMPIDOU IN THE ELYSÉE PALACE

Europe: The British Are Coming?

IT was the same elegant ballroom in which Charles de Gaulle had twice scuttled British applications for entry into the Common Market. Appropriately, many of the journalist, who had were among the 300 newsnew who gathered at the Elysée Palace one evening last week, Seated on gilt chairs, with barricades of cameramen and TV crews behalf the state of the same and the spear of the same and the spear of the same and the sa

The conference was scheduled for 6 p.m., but the hour came and went and nothing happened. Some reporters wandered about the palace while others went out into the beautiful Elysée garden. which was covered with rich green umbrellas of chestnut trees in the final dazzle of bloom. A light, misty rain coated the grass and clung to the dark blue jackets of the Garde Républicaine. At 6:30. loudspeakers crackled that the two men would appear at 7. British journalists began to fret about some unexpected "difficulty." A French correspondent grumbled: "The general was always on time, even when he said no."

Opening the Way

Then, behind a procession of aides and bodyguards, came Heath and Pompidou, walking in step into the gilt and crystal glitter of the ballroom. Pompidou signaled Heath to precede him into the room. The two men seated themselves in Louis XIV armchairs on a raised dais, with Heath at the President's right.

"We are both aware that the questions we are debating come at an important moment in the history of our nations and in the history of Europe. said Pompidou, speaking without text or notes, "Many believed that Great Britain is not European and that it wanted to get into the Common Market only to destroy it," he explained in a disarmingly candid reference to the justification that De Gaulle had twice used for vetoing Britain's earlier application to join the European Economic Community. "Many others also believed that France was prepared to use all means of veto to prevent Great Britain from getting into the Common Market. Well, ladies and gentlemen," said Pompidou, now glancing at Heath, "tonight you see before you two men who are convinced that this is not the case." Then, in a convoluted manner, Pompidou added: "It would be unreasonable to think that an agreement cannot be reached between Britain and the Common Market in the talks beginning in June

Ted Heath, who made his maiden speech in Parliament 21 years ago on the subject of European unity, responded: "I have long believed that Europe must grow steadily together in unity, and that Britain should be a part of that wider unity. I believe that only in his way can we secure the future peace that the properties which have brought such sulfering upon our countries in the past."

There was no misinterpreting the words. Britain, having spurned Europe 14 years ago when the Treaty of Rome was concluded, and having twice been spurned in turn, has now been invited to join the Common Market, we'kt on out way! headlined London's Daily Mirror after the two-day talks had ended. At the star-shaped Batiment Ber.

laymont in Brussels, one jubilant member of the nine-man EEC Commission cried: "There is absolutely no doubt about it—Britain is coming in!"

The Heath-Pompidou understanding opened the way not only for British admission but also for entry by Ireland. Denmark and Norway. By 1973, the Six are likely to become the Ten, with a combined population of 253 million and a \$660 billion gross national product, second only to America's, Later, that number may well be enhanced by the association of other West European nations, such as Portugal, Sweden and Spain. There is still a possibility, however, that the British Parliament will rebuke Heath and reject membership. Moreover, there is no denying that with or without Britain, Europe is decades away from achieving the political and economic cohesion that would make it a truly united or a confederated power. Even so, it Europe does eventually find unity, the Paris meeting will loom as one of the major landmarks.

Hospitable Climate

The groundwork for the Heath-Pompidou sessions had been laid the week before in Brussels. During an all-night meeting, the Foreign Ministers of the Six and British Chief Negotiator Geoffrey Rippon reached working arrangements on three major points concerning British entry. They were preferential

The interabung, shown here, is the first new punctuation mark to be devised for print since the adoption of quotation marks in the late 17th century, Introduced in 1967 by the American Type Founders Co., the interabang is intended to express a similtraneous quality of exclamation and of questioning.

Compared to similar policies of most others...

Dollar for dollar, more protection from Allstate

Allstate Deluxe Homeowners Insurance

More protection than most others—good news, especially if you're under-insured.

You see, there's a good chance inflation has increased the replacement value of your home. If you haven't matched this increase with more insurance—and your house burns down, you pay the difference.

So call Allstate. We can probably provide the increased coverage you need for very little more than you're paying right now.

You're in good hands with Allstate



Falling objects





















Robbery







Varidalis









SUMMONS

If Volkswagen can bring you a car this good for only \$1,850,



The car to your immediate right, the one that doesn't look anything like a Volkswagen, isn't a Volkswagen.

It's an Audi. But it is part of the VW organization.

Which means you get a lot of the sensible things that make the Beetle such an utterly sensible car.

The Audi's just as easy to service as the VW. (You'll get the same kind of finicky mechanics and easy availability of parts.) And the philosophy behind the Audi's precisely the same as VW's: To change the car only to improve it, not just to make last year's model look different.

However, what the Audi has in common with the VW is only a small part of the story. The Audi also has a lot in common with some of the most expensive cars in the world.

The Audi has the same type of steering system as the Ferrari 512 racing car. And the same type of brakes as the Porsche 917 racing car.

Its interior looks so much like that of the Mercedes-Benz 280SE, you can hardly tell them apart.

It's got front-wheel drive like the Cadillac Eldorado, the same trunk space as the Lincoln Continental and just about the same headroom and legroom as the Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow.

If you've always admired the Beetle for its economy as well as its over-all craftsmanship yet yearned for a car with a lot more room, luxury and power, may we suggest the Audi.

t's all in the family, anyway

The \$3,600 Audi

Porsche Audi: a division of Volkswagen



tell you much about a man...

One is his scotch.

Forgive the Scots if they talk a bit too reverently of their scotch. But it is their life and love. And they do have a point.

Let's face it, you should be proud of the label...on the bottle...of the scotch... on your bar.

And Pipers never forgets that.
Pipers is finer; Pipers tastes better,
Pipers is the scotch you can ask for proudly,
enjoy proudly, serve proudly.
Thank you, Scots.

100 Pipers

It's made proudly.

Drink it that way.



treatment for Commonwealth sugar-producing countries, British adjustments to the EEC's higher-priced agricultural produce, and a formula for British contributions to the EEC's central budget. A number of other developments, however, helped ensure a hospitable climate for last week's summit meeting One was West Germany's recent unilateral decision to allow the Deutsche Mark to float: the action, designed to combat West German inflation, upset other members of the Six and helped persuade Pompidou that some counterweight to German power was needed. Another favorable development was the U.S. Senate's defeat of the Mansfield resolution, which alarmed Europeans by calling for a 50% cut in American troop strength on the Con-tinent by year's end. The Senate's action buttressed European hopes that NATO will be in a strong bargaining position in any future talks with the Warsaw Pact on balanced, mutual troop reductions in Central Europe. But whatever the outcome of such negotiations, most Europeans realize that they will remain dependent upon the U.S. for nuclear protection.

Before leaving for Paris, Heath told a conference of conservative women in London's Westminster Hall: "We Jace a momention test of will." The result of that test, he went on, would answer the question: "Do we have the wisdom to achieve by construction and cooperation what Napoleon and Hitler failed to achieve by destruction and econquest?"

So eager did the P.M. seem to learn the answers that when he climbed down from his HS-125 executive jet at Orly



PRO-MARKET PICKET IN LONDON Remember Rolls-Royce,

Airport, he shot right past the honor guard and hand. Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas had to steer him back to the reviewing stand to hear the Marseillaise and God Save the Queen.

Good Morning

The visit went well from the start. The mood was so upbeat that on the first day of the meeting. French national radio began its broadcasts with a salute that must have rattled coffee cups from Calais to Cannes: "Good morning. instead of the customary "Bonjour." The newspaper France-Soir ran a headline that was almost English: POMPIDOU-HEATH SMILING DAY. Heath, similarly, spoke in a language that was almost French when he arrived at Orly, London's Evening Standard slipped in a small tribute with the headline TED ET GLORGES: SUNSHINE FINALE, Mean-while, at a blacktie dinner at the Elysee the first night. Pompidou toasted the Queen with a superb Dom Pérignon '64 champagne and noted: "Our views are sufficiently close that we may continue without pessimism. All told. Heath and Pompidou spent

twelve hours in face-to-face talks attended only by translators (the two leaders were also together for two luncheons and one dinner). They ranged over the entire spectrum of Common Market issues. Meeting mostly in the gold-and-tapestried Salon Doré, occasionally strolling in the Elysée's tree shaded back garden, they dealt with two unresolved questions: preferential treatment for New Zealand, to which Britain has highly emotional tres: and the role of sterling. On both issues. Heath was heartened by Pompidou's reasonableness. The two men concurred that some accommodation was manageable on granting access to New Zealand butter and cheese: they instructed their negotiators in Brussels to work out details. Regarding sterling. Pompidou agreed to consider Heath's request that the inevitably complex talks on the role of the British pound be kept outside the general FFC discussions so that the entry negotiations would not be slowed down.

In return, Pompidou won certain assurances from Heath. One was that Britam would place the Market's economic interests shead of London's commitments of the properties of the properties of the properties of the Pompidou hat Britain would ultimately put the 184 political considerations ahead of its loose ties to the Commonwealth and its even looser fies to the U.S. That helped convince Pompidous has the properties of the Commonwealth and its even looser fies to the U.S. That helped convince Pompidous has been been been come attributed by the properties of the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth

Pompidou needed considerable convincing Like De Gaulle, he feared that Britain, once in the Market, would merely he a stalking horse for huge American corporations. After De Gaulle's funeral list November, Heath asked during a brief meeting with Pompidou: "Do you see a major difficulty to Britain's entry into the European Economic Community?" "I see only one." Pompidou replied. With that, he opened a copy of Le Figare to a full-page ad for British Overseas. Airways. Corporation that proclaimed: LAMERIQUE (OMMENCE A LONDRES—America begins in London.

Shortly before last week's visit. Pompidou expressed other doubts. In an interview with the Brussels daily Le Soir. he said: "The countries of Western Europe are not movie stars who change fiances every six months. If we get married, it is forever. So we must be serious about it." In the same interview. Pompidou voiced the fear that French would be supplanted by English as the EEC's major working language. would be disastrous, he indicated, hecause English is not simply the language of Britain but "above all, the language of America." He added: "Europe will only be Europe if she distinguishes herself-I don't say cuts off. I say distinguishes herself-from Amer-In many ways, Heath agrees. Unlike many of his predecessors, he feels no particular bond with the U.S. "Heath is not anti-American, he's un-American, British Author Anthony Sampson (The New Europeans) said recently, "He has no pull toward America, either through family, the war or friendships. He feels no reciprocity from America.

British anti-Marketters seized on Pompidou's display of linguistic patriotism as a good example of why London ought fo stay out. The latest Louis Harris pell shows that 62% of the British public do not want to join the Six v. only 20% who do and 18% undecided Interestingly, 82% of those queried



BRITISH ANTI-MARKET DEMONSTRATOR
Foreigners are fiends.

thought that Britain would join the Common Market anyway.

Only a few years ago, the British public was overwhelmingly in favor of joining Europe. To a degree, the switch has been caused by the two French vetoes, which still wound British pride. There is still a residual insular attitude. as expressed by the character Uncle The Pursuit of Love: "Abroad is unutterably bloody and foreigners are fiends " Few Britons seriously believe that they will lose their national identity if they join the Market, any more than French or Ciermans have lost theirs. Still, they do not want to feel lumped together as one part of a frequently squabbling whole. Most important, at least in the short run, the British fear that higher-priced Common Market foods will cause drastic increases in their cost of living.

Historical Imprint

Opponents range from right-wing Tories and M.P.s with farming and fishing constituencies to left-wingers who see the Market as just that-a soulless bazaar dedicated only to profits and consumption. The most vocal opponent of all is Enoch Powell, the leading Tory right-winger, who has been traveling throughout the Six to explain why a majority of Britons feel "a repugnance" toward joining the FEC. Says Powell: "The principal events which have placed their stamp upon our consciousness of who we are were the very ones in which we have been alone, confronting a Europe that was lost or hostile. That is the folk memory by which our nation has been formed." Some Britons are less worried that

this vague Jungian consciousness of the past will be submerged than that some shaky industries of the present will go under. "If we go in now," says Roger Littlewood, 34, an industrial salesman from

Birmingham, "European competitors will bring us to our knees before we have a chance to fight on an equal footing. We won't survive."

British pro-Marketers make the opposite argument -that without the stimulus or even jolt of Market membership. Britain will continue sliding downhill. As the London Times put it recently: "It used to be said that Rolls-Royce was Britain: if we stay out of Europe, Britain will be Rolls-Royce." Continental proponents of an expanded EEC make much the same argument. They reason that Britain's entry will enliven the Common Market

and ultimately accelerate progress toward European unity. By contrast, British failure to gain admission would cause a period of disillusion and recrimination within the Common Market, especially if the French once more vetoed London's application. In that event, most seenarios agree, the other five members would turn against France, leaving her angry and isolated. The development of the Common Market, especially along the lines of political unity, would be stunted. Without a countervailing force in the EEC. West Germany would dominate the Community. But a diminished Market would lack the larger European framework that Bonn needs to anchor its policies toward its Communist neighbors. Italy, with the West's largest Communist Party, would feel vulnerable

As opposed to that apocalyptic vision, quite a cheerful one can be summoned up by believers in European unity—ussuming that the Six do indeed become the Ten, and eventually add others. The Europeanists note that the nations of Western Europe contain 320 million people with a spending

million people with a spending power of \$385 billion, exports of \$96 billion and imports of \$102 billion.

They also concede that strong centripetal forces are still at work. Within an area one-third the size of the U.S., eleven major languages and countless dialects are used. and starkly different governments, from parliamentary democracies to outright dictator-ships, are in power. There are mational loyaltes, regional loyal-older as the country of the control of the size of the country of the cou

Still, there is a growing conluence of interests, particularly within Europe's industrialized heartland. After World War II, many countries in the area underwent the shattering upheaval of a switch-over from trural- to the same time, they experienced a baby boom that has given West Germany an under-18 population



"Another sensational St.-Tropez wedding next week?"

of 28%. England 29%, France 30%. Today problems of urban blight, restless youth, insufficient housing and environmental pollution hit Europe's urban centers with comparable force, particularly the four major "conurbations" -London with its 11.5 million inhabitants, Paris with 8,000,000, the Rhine-Ruhr complex with 10.5 million, and the Dutch megalopolis, stretching from Utrecht to Rotterdam, with 4,000,000. Britain and the Six have almost identical per capita incomes (from a low of \$1.860 for Holland to a high of \$2,060 for France), so that their buying power is roughly the same. Another unifying force is the vacation time explosion of intermingling that sends tens of millions of West Europeans tootling down Autobahnen, autostrade and autoroutes every year on their way to holiday resorts, often outside their own countries.

Composite Euroman The growing similarities between Europeans have enabled investigators for the first time to draw a sketch of the composite Euroman. In a study commissioned by the Reader's Digest, 24,000 adult Europeans in 16 countries were surveyed in 1969 by leading research firms on the Continent. The results showed that Euroman is roughly 34, married and has 1.5 children. He is employed by a factory or company that has 50 or more employees. In addition to sizable social benefits, he earns about \$50 a week in take-home pay. He quit school at 16, but he speaks one other language, most likely English, well enough to read a newspaper or understand a movie. He watches his television set an average of 13 hours a week. He uses his neighbor's telephone, but expects to get his own within a year or so. He has a car-a modest economy Renault, Fiat or Volkswagen. He has a vacuum cleaner, washing machine, food blender and refrigerator, but no deep-freeze, air conditioner or dishwasher. He has a savings account, but hoards a bit of gold at home as a hedge against a sudden collapse of paper currency.

Euroman's attitudes are more difficult to pin down, naturally, than his







People don't buy the MGB just because it's different. But because they are.



They know the MGB's got what it takes to separate the real thing from its imitators. They know, for instance, that the MGB's 1798 c.c. twin-carb engine is proven time and again in competition. And yet, it turns in the kind of performance that delivers up to 25 miles per gallon.

Other race-proven performance features include the full-synchromesh 4-speed gearbox the stopping power of 10,75-inch front disc brakes and the roadability of racing-type suspension with radial-ply tires.

beauty that goes with MG performance. With its clean lines, mag-style wheels and recessed grille, the MGB has the kind of look that sets you apart as a winner. Test drive the MGB '71, the unique sports car for people who are a breed apart.

5 Drilling Lucinoid Months Inc.: Caleria, Name Street III

possessions. One point of view that appears to be shared by vast numbers of Italians and Frenchmen, Germans and Scandinavians, however, is that their destiny is inextricably linked to that of the rest of Europe.

Will the British too, come to share that view? The ssue as almost certain to develop into one of the hardest cought battles in modern British politics. For both mage parties, a pose-time, to be a support of the parties of the parties of pose-times to run against Market entry, Lahor Party Leader Harold Wilson may well commit his party, to a postion against Common Market membership. That, in turn, would cause a break between him additional control of the parties of the

The problems will be even more severe for Ted Heath, particularly it Tory M.P.s become convinced that their constituents are dead set against joining Europe. If the terms of Britain's EEC entry are set by the end of June, as now seems almost certain. Heath will tace difficult options. He could try to railroad the EEC entry through Parliament before the summer recess, which normally comes in July. He could also wait until October, after the party conterences. But there are disadvantages in delay. By the fall, I abor may well have turned openly against entry, and opposition in the Fory rank-and-file may have burst through the surface.

No More Open Sea

Anti-Market Tory M.P.s are already warning Heath that mishandling Market membership could have disastrous consequences for the Conservatives. In Commons last week, Fory M.P. John Jennings said that if Chief Negotiator Rippon did not win satisfactory entry terms from the Six, "he will split the Tory party from top to bottom and bring about the downfall of the Tory government." If Heath believes that he may be defeated, his ultimate escape hatch would be simply not to submit the membership issue to Commons, perhaps ducking behind the excuse that the EEC's terms were not generous enough. But last week's Paris summit strengthened the Prime Minister's position at home and made it less likely that he would have to back down.

"Every time we must choose between Europe and the open sea," Churchill told the French shortly before D-Day, "we will choose the open sea." De Gaulle frequently cited that remark as evidence of Britain's incompatibility with Europe. He never mentioned another Churchill dictum, dated 1946: "We must build a kind of United States of Europe." Heath's task-and it is likely to be the most important of his career-is to persuade the British that their destiny lies not toward the open sea but across the Channel, the ditch that long rendered them impregnable to continental conquerors but also cut them off from a more active role in Europe.

Egypt: Sadat in the Saddle

EGYPT'S President Anwar Sadat gaid a call last month on the family of the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, his political predecessor and mentor. Sadat had an urgent request: Could he have be \$36,000 bulletproot Mercedes limituding the production of the family garage ever since Nasser's death last September? Not, replied the family, the can had belonged to the man, not gument that followed. Nasser's impulsive son Khalid, 23, dashed to the garage, doused the Mercedes with gasoline, and set it affer. It was a total foxor.

These days Sadat could use a bulletproof limousine. Last week, moving forcefully to consolidate his power, he continued the arrests, demotions and

offices last week, to be replaced by Sadat's, Already Cairo newspapers are describing Sadat's purge of his political loes as "the May 15 revolution, correcting the July 23 revolution"—the date of Newscri, 1952 takenor

Despite Sadal's concern about assassiens, his Egypt so far is a more relaxed place than Nasser's ever was. Sadal has cast himself as the people's champion. promising more personal receiom, attention to domestic lifs, and an easing of the intent, the government eased press censorship and announced it was disconnecting the taps on no fewer than 11,000 (delphones.

Still, strong doubts are beginning to disturb the cognoscenti, who worry that



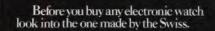
End of an interregnum.

sackings that have now affected some 500 army officers and 300 bureaucrats. Police were rounding up for investigation 1,000 or so members of a "secret organization" loval to ex-Interior Minister Shaarawi Ciomaa. Thirteen of Egypt's 25 provincial governors are reported on the way out, and a shake-up in the diplomatic service is rumored. In recognition of the numerous new enemies the President has made, however, the cops now keep the street in front of his home blockaded. To excert his limousine around town, Sadat has a score of motorcycle outriders and five carloads of armed guards.

People's Champion. "The past eight months have been an interregaum." reflected a top Western diplomat in Cairo. "That is over now, and Sadat is the real successor" to Nasser. The evidence is everywhere. For the first time since Nasser's death last September, his putture disappeared from some government.

Sadat will become a Nasser-like strongman. It is an unexpected role. Before Sadat assumed the top office, his chief accomplishment was surviving for 18 years in Nasser's coterie, though he was banished to his native Delta village for five weeks only last summer for using government powers to take over a luxurious villa that his wife coveted. Cairo skenties suggest that his accession to power merely portends a different sort of police state. "Up till now, the leftist-controlled intelligence tapped the telephones of the conservatives. Now the leftists will be tapped," said a leading Cairo journalist. Sadat's chief enemies-who hap-

Sadats chief enemies—who nappened to be Egypt's most prominent men —were all under house arrest or in jail last week. They included former Vice President Ali Sabry, whose dismissal by Sadat three weeks ago began the whole battle for control, as well as Gromaa and former War Minister



The Swiss electronic splits time into extremely fine parts 28,800 oscillations per hour for greater accuracy than conventional electronic watches.

An "inculled" shock rotection wstem make to Swiss electronic more rugged than many other electronics.

Stavs accurate far longer the an electric watch because the circuitry is transistorized; with no corroding electrical

Made by the same Swiss craftsmen who invented the first electronic timepiece 22 years ago.

It's powered by an energy cell that needs replacing only once a year. So it never needs winding.

It has a jewel at every critical point of wear.

It has a quick change calendar. (You can change the date without having to spin through 24 hours.)

It has a patented thin design. available in a handsome variety of styles.

And it's fully guaranteed by Sears to stay accurate within two minutes a month for a year. Or return it to Sears for a replacement or refund.

The Swiss electronic. Made by the people who

practically invented time. And sold by the people who practically invented value.

The Tradition Electronic.

Only at Sears



THE FARLES AND POINTED OF NUMBER OF

In 1925 delusions of grandeur nearly destroyed the Hertz corporation.

There came a time when renting cars was not enough for John Hertz. He decided to build the cars he

It was not one of his better decisions. "I will huild the greatest car ever, he said. "The Hertzmobile. People will come from all over to rent them." But he was wrong,

Nobody rented them

"Why?" Hertz raged, his business

The answer was simple. In those days there was a social

ma attached to renting cars. So people who did rent them didn't

ant anyone to know it. And the Hertzmobile was a dead

You see, even then the name "Hertz"

was synonymous with renting cars. Today Hertz in still far and away

the number 1 rent a car company in the world. Because our big mistakes, like the Hertzmobile, are behind us. Now we rent more cars and more

kinds of cars than any other rent a car company. From our new low priced Ford Pintos to our Lincoln Continentals and Thunderbirds

And that's not all we rent. We rent trucks and tractors and

trailers and Broncos. We rent motor homes, cranes and heavy equipment. We even rent bicycles.

About the only things we don't rent



YOU DON'T JUST RENT A CAR YOU RENT A COMPANY

General Mohammed Fawzi und ex-Minister for Presidential Affairs Sami Sharaf. Gomaa's intelligence chief, Major General Hassan Talant—who is rumored watching asspects being fortured—was watching asspects being fortured—was hospitalized after Sadat's Republican Guards gave him a measure of the same treatment. Most of the other government officials who were arrested are heing held in a large underground are heing held in a large underground building, where they must skep in blarkets on the floor.

Only the narrowest of margins saved Sadat from being in jail instead of his enemies-or dead. Time Correspondent Dan Coggin, piecing together details of the power struggle, reported from Cairo that Sadat survived only because of the loyalty of a few individuals. One was Alexandria's Governor Mandoub Salem, who flew to Cairo two weeks ago and informed Sadat that Gomaa's secret organization planned to assassinate him during a scheduled visit to the University of Alexandria, Sadat abruptly postponed the trip. Salem, who was later rewarded with the post of Interior Minister, led a platoon of Republican Guards-a force assigned to protect the President-to Gomaa's office. They took into custody the chief of intelligence. Talaat-who tried to burn a number of incriminating tapes-and placed Gomaa under house

Unlikely Survivor. The same afternoon, General Fawzi tried to enlist the tough commander of Egypt's Saiga (Thunderholt) Special Forces troops, Major General Mohammed Husseini Shazli, in a coup attempt. It was to have begun shortly after the joint resignations of Fawzi, Sharaf and three other ministers were to be announced on the radio news. Though Shazli was supposed to take over Cairo and arrest Sadat, in fact he did nothing. (Later, he too was rewarded, with an appointment as army chief of staff.) When the resignations were announced on the air, anti-Sudat demonstrators were expected to pour into the streets, but only a score or so appeared. Desperate. General Fawzi telephoned a unit commander at a nearby base, who-like Shazli-said he would ioin in the coup, but informed Sadat instead. Within an hour, Fawzi. Sharaf and the others who resigned were under house arrest, along with Sabry. One survivor of the whole affair was Nasser's son-in-law, Ashraf Marwan, who used to work for Sharaf. Marwan found Sharaf's secretary taking secret papers from the office, trailed him, flattened him in a fistfight, grabbed the papers, and took them to Sadat. Marwan is now the Presidential Secretary for Information.

Did Moscow—with a \$3 billion investment in arms and 19,000 technicians, troops and advisers on Egyptian soil —know about the plot? Sabry, Sharad, and Gomaa were the Russians best friends in Cairo. Moreover, Soviet Ambassador Viadimir M. Vinogradov visited Sharaf for an hour the day before the attempted takeover. But there is no firm evidence of Soviet involvement.

Tough Terms, In essence, the power struggle was a personal one between Sadat and his enemies-who just happened to be Moscow's men. They also happened to be hawks opposed to any settlement with Israel. Sadat, now alone at the top, depends mainly on the backing of the army-and that dictates an allout campaign for Israeli withdrawal from the east bank of the Suez Canal. Accordingly, Sadat last week announced tough terms for agreement on the ca-In a speech to the National Assembly, he declared that Egypt would insist upon sending troops across the canal ("I can hardly hold them back"). and would not agree to an indefinite cease-fire so long as "one foreign soldier remains on our land." Sadat added; "We are ready to open the canal, but



SADAT ADDRESSING COUNTRYMEN
Squeeze that orange, wring it dry.

not as a partial settlement, or as a settlement that we will accept at any price. In that case, we would prefer to fill it up again with sand." To achieve an agreement, the President suggested, Washington would have to "squeeze and wring Israel like an orange." Israeli and U.S. diplomats were well

aware that, with the army looking over his shoulder. Sadat was bound to lay down a tough line in public, But in a private message to the U.S. setting out Egypf's terms on the canal. Sadat was equally intransigent. That represented an apparent setback for Secretary of State William Roger's search for an interim agreement on opening Size. But the feeling in Washington is that Sadat was trying to determine how far the U.S. will provide the search of the contraction of the search of the sea

TURKEY A Tempting Target

Israeli Consul General Ephraim Elrom. 58, a man of habit, was late for lunch. Disturbed, his wife Else phoned his Istanbul office. "Something's wrong," she said. "Ephraim is always so punctual."

Something was indeed wrong. Three hours earlier, four armed toughs from Turkey's extreme leftist People's Liberation Army, a guerrilla movement trained in Syria with Soviet backing, had entered the Elroms' apartment building. In a ground floor flat directly under the consul general's, they methodically overpowered and trussed up twelve people while waiting for Elrom's predictable l p.m. arrival. When the diplomat arrived and resisted, they slugged him on the head with a pistol butt and carried him off, wrapped in a gray blanket in the back seat of a car. Six hours later the kidnapers announced that Elrom would be executed by 5 p.m. last Thursday unless "all revolutionary guerrillas are set free." At the time, fewer than half a dozen were in custody.

Insolent Demonds, The kidnaping incensed—and embarrassed—the twomonth-old, military-backed government of Premier Nihau Erim. Eleven provinces have been under strict martial law since the end of April, yet the Liberation Army, which abduted and then released five U.S. servicemen earlier this year, was still able to nab Erom.

Rejecting the guerrillas' demands as 'insolent.' The government ordered massive arrews of leftists: close to 1.000 were detained. The government also imwere detained. The government also imliament making kidnaping punishable by death—even for those who simply withhold information concerning the crime. Islamble 5, 6000-min police force. crime, Islamble 5, 6000-min police force. Training on the European side of the Bosporus. A note from Efrom halb been maided to his wife from Aksaray, a disrict in Islamble's did quarre. 'I am

he wrote. "Do not worry. Elrom is the first Israeli diplomat to become a victim of urban guerrilla warfare anywhere, and the Israeli Cabinet promptly backed Turkey's tough stand against his abductors. A 23-year veteran of Israel's police force, Elrom was born Ephraim Hofstaedter in Poland. but after becoming a diplomat in 1969. he adopted a Hebrew surname-as is required of its envoys by the Israeli foreign service. Former head of Israel's criminal investigation department, Elrom was a key figure in gathering the evidence on which Adolf Eichmann was convicted, and acted as one of Eichmann's principal pretrial interrogators. As a Western diplomat noted: "He made a tempting target to Turkish anarchists seeking to ally themselves with the revolutionaries of the world." The deadline for his execution came and went, and at week's end his body was reportedly found in an empty Istanbul apartment.

Israel's Stake in Black Africa

WHEN a cholera epidemic broke out recently in Kenya, the Ministry of Health decided that the entire country would have to be immunized. But where could so much vaccine be obtained in a short time? Unhesitatingly, the Kenyans turned to Israeli Ambassador Reuven Dafni for help. Dafni cabled Jerusalem, and within two days 1.000.000 doses of vaccine had reached Nairobi. Eventually, 300,000 more doses were sent. By last week the epidemic, after claiming 47 lives, was

Mass vaccination of Kenyans was one of the more spectacular examples of Israel's foreign aid operation in Black Africa. The program has been functioning for a decade and, despite its relatively small scale, is one of the world's most effective. Though Israel's war machine eats up 40% of the \$3.8 billion national budget, the nation's Foreign Ministry has earmarked \$10 million for foreign aid this year, and half of that will go to Africa. The program has been highly costeffective in winning diplomatic friends. as indicated by Foreign Minister Abba Eban's scheduled trip this week to seven Black African countries (Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Congo, Cameroun and Kenya).

Nation Builders. Under the aegis of the ministry's Department of International Cooperation, 250 government technicians will be working in 30 African nations during 1971 to guide 70 different aid projects. About 500 Africans, 15% of them women, will go to Israel at the same time for specialized instruction in everything from microbiology and urban planning to kindergarten teaching and union leadership. In the past decade, 6,200 Africans have received such training. "We Israelis are experienced nation builders," says Shaul Ben-Haim, Ambassador to Malawi, "That experience is about all we have to give, but it is gladly given and accepted with appreciation

Not rich enough to provide development loans as does the U.S. -whose African aid program is 30 times as large as Israel's but not necessarily more effective-Israel asks aid recipients to share the cost: African trainees who fly to Tel Aviv usually pay their own fare and at least part

of their living expenses. The emphasis is on technical assistance in agronomy, water and soil development, highway planning, port development, fish breeding, sewage disposal nutrition and handierafts. Israeli experts have established citrus plantations in Madagascar and Uganda, a steamship line and a 16,000-acre cattle ranch in Ghana, a beekeeping industry in Senegal and massive poultry farms in Zambia and the Congo. In Togo. Dahomey, Upper Volta and Ghana, the Israelis have shown fascinated govern-

ments how to operate national lotteries. One mark of the projects' success is that they have survived the worst of Africa's political upheavals. In Ghana, for instance. Israelis began working during the regime of Kwame Nkrumah, continued under the military government that toppled the dictator, and are now cooperating with the civilian government

that succeeded the soldiers. In Zambia, President Kenneth Kaunda regularly sends foreign visitors into the northern forest to visit Kafulafuta and Kafubu, twin settlements where 500 Zambian families are living on chicken farms patterned after the Israeli rural cooperatives known as moshavim. With help from a team of nine Israelis, the two cooperatives have reached a point where they now produce 500,000 eggs monthly.

Israel ties no strings to its aid packages, but it obviously counts on harvesting good will. Says International Cooperation Director Shimon Amir in Jerusalem: "We hope that the Africans will see us as we really are and not as Arab propagandists paint us." Apparently the hope is realistic. In the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity, Black African delegates pay only lip service to Arab-sponsored resolutions that call on Israel to return captured territories.

To the irritation of Arab diplomats, even some Moslem Africans are friendly to Israel. Says a foreign ministry official in Senegal, which is 85% Moslem; "Israeli aid is the cheapest and least conditional there could be. Saudi Arabia offered us aid with so many strings that we had to do without it. Generally speaking, the possibilities of the Arab countries are too limited for them to be able to give us any aid.

People of the Book, One spin-off from the programs is a broader African market for Israeli products. Exports to Africa have risen in a decade from \$11 million to \$40 million. There is also added opportunity for private ventures. The Parliament of Madagascar last year voted to allow an Israeli company to explore for oil, the first such opportunity anywhere on the continent for Israel, Israelis are also building a new highway linking Ethiopia and Kenya and have just completed a 15-story office building that is Nairobi's tallest.

In the Ivory Coast, Developer Moshe Mayer is now busy with a \$2 billion complex including hotels, marina, animal park, convention hall and housing area for 60,000 that by 1980 will transform a 10,000-acre jungled seaside strip south of Abidian into "the African Riviera" (TIME, March 15). Mayer says he has invitations from 20 other African nations, including Kenya and Madagascar, to build similar tourist centers or hotels. Architect and City Planner Thomas Leitersdorf has planned new housing and roads for the Riviera project in such a fashion as to provide a gentle transition to urban life for the 7,000 Ebrie

AERICAN STUDENT IN HAIFA



ISRAELI AIR FORCE INSTRUCTOR IN UGANDA





The secret of Grant's 8 Scotch is still in the family. And you share it every time you open the bottle.

Since 1887, the Grant family of Glenfiddich has handed down the secret of making great Scotch from father to son.

It began with our founder, Major William Grant. He knew it would take more than just a special blend of fine grain and Highland malt whiskies to make a new brand successful. It would take the dedication of the entire Grant family to making Scotch with special care and attention year after year.

Today, after four generations, we Grants still follow the Major's advice. We're still a family-owned and family-operated business. And we still watch to see that Grant's 8 Scotch is carefully aged for eight years to assure the smooth, light, balanced flavor that's enjoyed by millions.

That's what the secret of Grant's 8 Scotch is all about. And you share it every time you open the bottle.

Grant's. 8 Scotch: share our family secret.

The best reason for going to Europe this summer is because you're not getting any younger.

If you want to go to Europe this summer and you put it off, then you're going to end up spending another summer not doing what you want to do.

Which is no way to run your life and you know it. Especially when you're 35 or 40 or 50. Because that's

the time when we come to understand what getting older

really means.

We find ourselves remembering not so much what we did with our life, but what we didn't do with it—for reasons that seemed to make sense at the time but are now insignificant. And we realize how human it is to always come up with reasons for not doing the things we want to do.

So you can put off going to Europe this summer because you don't want to touch the money you've saved

over the past year.

Or you can put it off because the economy has made

you a little nervous and you feel that maybe next summer would be a better time to go.

If it's touching your savings that bothers you, we'll offer you our fly now-pay later plan and you can pay us when

you get back. Out of your income not your savings.

If you're putting off going because of the economy, what happens if the economy has you a little nervous next summer? Do you put off going again? What about the summer after that?

And that's exactly our point.

Getting older means you're faced with a decision. Either you let your life slip away by not doing the things you want to do. Or you get up and do them.

The best reason to go with Pan Am is you'll get more out of it.

First of all, we have more flights to Europe than any other airline. Second, we fly to more European cities than the next three airlines combined. And third, we return from more European cities than the next three airlines combined.

Which means that with Pan Am, you go when you want to go and where you want to go. And return with the

same convenience.

And since we have more 747s to Europe than any other airline we'll have seats available throughout the summer. So you can get one even if you have to book late.

But most important, you'll be flying on the airline that opened more of the world to air travel than all other airlines combined.

See your Pan Am travel agent. Between the two of you, you'll work out a terrific summer.

Pan Am

The world's most experienced airline.



The Walker's DeLuwe story goes straight back to one main Hiram Walker started making fine whiskey III years ago. And over the years he learned a thing or two Itakes the choicest grains and & full years to make bourbon like Walker's DeLuwe This is & year old straight bourbon. Every smooth drop

incredibly mellowed by the passage of time.

With bourbon this choice, there's just no second choice.



BO STRAIGHT MIRAM

Walker's DeLuxe, the great bourbon from Hiram Walker himself.

21 1969 HIRAM WALKER & SONS INC. PEORIA, ILL . STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY . 86 PROC

tribesmen who now live in overcrowded farming villages near by.

Israel's image in Africa is varied, to say the least. To Bible-reading Christian converts, the Israelis are the people of the Book. "So nice to meet you," said a Congolese warmly to one Israeli official visiting Kinshasa. "And how is King Da-In Ethiopia, Uganda and the Congo, where Israel's defense forces conduct military training and operations, Israelis are also the people of the gun. In Ethiopia, they have trained the country's entire security force, including commando units operating against Eritrean rebels hostile to Emperor Haile Selassie. Israeli agents in southwestern Ethiopia direet airdrops to southern Sudan's black rebels in their fight against the Arab-run Khartoum government.

The military aid has also made friends for Israel, President Joseph Mohutu of the Congo received his paratroop training and wings in Israel: Uganda's Ceneral Idi ("Big Daddy') Amin recently overfiree President Militan Ohate with verifice President Militan Ohate with James and Congo and

SOVIET UNION The Leningrad Nine

A worldwide outery greeted the harsh sentences meted out last winter to eleven Soviet citizens—mine of them Jews rying to age to Israel—convicted of conspiring to hipack an aircraft and fly it to Sweden. As a result. Moscow commuted the two death sentences handed down at the trial to 15-year terms in Jahov camps. A specual section of the object of the special registration to Israel, and in tacke husy weeks 2,300 Russian Jews were permitted to leave the country—more than in any year since Israel was founded in 1948.

Now Moscow's policy has shifted back from one of limited leniency to one of limited suppression, Emigration to Israel has been steadily out back. Last week, in the Leningrad municipal court where the earlier trials were held. nine more Jews loosely linked with the group that planned the same abortive hion charges stemming from Zionist activities. Two of them-Gilya Butman, 38, an engineer, and Mikhail Korenblit, 33, a physician-were convicted of treason and sentenced to ten years and seven years, respectively, of a "strict rein a Soviet labor camp. (In the U.S., the minimum penalty for attempted hijacking is 20 years imprisonment.)

No Chances. The other seven drew sentences ranging from one to five years in prison camp. They were convicted on lesser charges of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda and stealing "state or socialist property"—to wit, a duplicating machine, which Soviet citizens are forthidden to have. The authorities took not chances on the trial's outcome, Some defense witnesses were suddenly granted exit visus to Israel and told to depart before the court hearing. At least three othres were shipped out of town on "business affairs"—two to Siberia—on pain (I lessing their jobs) if they refused to go.

of tosting their jobs if they retused to go. The trials represent an attempt by Soviet officials to stem a rising Jewish nationalism. Israel has not exactly discouraged the nationalistic upsurge, since it looks to Russia, with its 3.5 million mostly skilled and educated Jews, as one of the last remaining sources of a sorely needed aliyalm—literally, ascent



GOLDA MEIR WITH ANTI-SOVIET PROTESTERS Some had business affairs in Siberia.

or wave of immigrants. The Soviets take the position that none of their citizens may depart, and Jews should be no exception.

Protest Marches, Jewish nationalism

in Resolutions in prime simulus from in Resolution and influence present in descrimination and aimost every level—including an undeclared quota system in universities and ostracism from key posts within the Communist Party. Activost. pro-lared leves were frequently fred from their jobs and secanismally sent to men-produce the proposed proposed and their neighbors brought together in "spontaneous condemnation" of the militant's life, character and belieful.

The Soviets were sufficiently disturbed by such profound allegiance to a foreign power that several hundred Jews who openly avowed their loyalty to Israel were arrested in a police dragnet last June-immediately after the would-be skyjackers were picked up at Leningrad's Smolns airport, If other Soviet citizens had similarly supported another country, very probably the same would have happened. An unknown number were released after months in prison. But five are scheduled to be tried soon in Riga, another nine in Kishiney, and one in Odessa. The trials, however, are apparently not having the effeet that the Kremlin intended. After the sentences were announced last week. a dozen or so Jews in Leningrad and several other cities marched around the main streets in protest.

NORTH SEA The Warring Pirates

Aboard Radio Northson, a ship that broadcasts pop music and news to Western Europe and Britain from just outside the Dutte htree-mile territorial limit. Does Jockes Alan West was playing at time titled, all to a pprepriately, the properties of th

Alarmed listeners in Britain as well as The Netherlands deltiged radio and TV stations, newspapers and the police with phone calls. "There is a war on," said one paritely listener, Actually, the war was but a skirmish between Radio Morthsea and a competing pirate radio.

ship, Veronica.

Bland and Boring, Since 1960 Veronica, an old German lightship owned by the Worldwide Trading Co. of Liechtenstein, has beamed advertisements, contemporary pop music and news to Dutchmen bored with the conservative blandness of The Netherlands' three state-subsidized radio stations. Veronica became so popular that the Dutch government refused to ratify the 1965 Strasbourg convention for tear of losing votes. That agreement bars pirate stations from the territorial waters of the European nations that have signed it, and makes it illegal to supply programs or ads to such radio ships.

Veruneu enjoyed its unchallenged pasition until 1967, when Duch' radio and TV introduced commercials. In the same year a fively pop music radio channel called Hilversum Three was put into operation by the official broadcasts from the commercial of the controllers. I second pirate ship, Rudio Northsea, appeared off the Dutch coast in 1970. At first Rudio Northsea was content to broadcast in English.

Your Dad hasn't

Everything is just about what Dad gets in Polaroid's 450 Kit. Starting with the new 450 itself, the finest Polaroid Land camera we make.

The Kit includes our new Focused Flash. As you focus the camera little louvers open and close automatically. So each shot gets exactly the right amount of light. As close as 3½ feet. As far back as 10 feet.

The 450 has a Zeiss Ikon rangefinder-viewfinder for simple, precise focusing. An electric eye and electronic shutter for automatic exposures. Even an electronic development timer to call you when your picture's ready ("Beep!").

There's also a 15-second self-timer so Dad can finally get into some family pictures. And easy, snap-on portrait attachments for dramatic head-and-shoulder shots.

Color pictures in a minute. Black-and-white in seconds.

When was the last time your father was really surprised on Father's Day?



seen everything.



The 450 Kit. From Polaroid. Under \$190.



No longer keeping its big Dutch mouth shut.

German and Spanish. Veronica's directors loaned the station \$260,000 to persuade it, as one of them said, "to keep its big Dutch mouth shut." As collateral, Radio Northsea handed over the bill of sale for its ship to Veronica and allowed itself to be staffed with a Dutch crew picked by Veronica.

God Bless, Early, this year Northwest Wisses owners decided to open their Datch mouth. They tred to repay their Datch mouth. They tred to repay their claim, but Perancia relused the mones. The Swess thereupon armed themselves with parties, stilled to their ship in a tigge with parties, stilled to their ship in a tigge with parties, stilled to their ship in a tigge with parties and replaced them with their own crew. They have do not of Vernatica's top D.J.s., Jacob de Drautjer (Johnnei-Turn-Them-Ori), and began broadcasting 24 hours a day in Datch it. 18 hours for Vernatica's.

Growing desperate, some of Veranica's officials decided on sabotage. They hoped to shut down Northsea's transmitter, disable the ship and force it into a Dutch harbor where it could be confiscated for its still unpaid debt.

The plan almost worked. Shortly before molinghi. Less than an hour after the fregmen had planted dynamic in the entropine had planted dynamic in the entropine had planted dynamic in the enphasis are approaching the studie, we are alandoning the ship. Goodbigs and Coal bloss. "Everyone but the captain, the chief engineer and one sailor clambiered overhead into idlebasts, but clambiered overhead into idlebasts, but clambiered overhead into idlebasts, but clambiered overhead into idlebasts. But Rotterelands Europort, a Durch may regular enryong 250 battle-dressed marines, a naw Neptime recommassance plan and a helicopter ail converged on the seene and put the tire on before it Rudius Northinawass back on the air by

4 a.m. That same morning. Dutch police

in Scheveningen rounded up the three frequency, who had been promised more than \$7,000 apiece for the job, and charged them with robbersy in international waters. The following day they collined use of the men accused of or collined use of the men accused of or formal control of the men accused and indicted as an accomplice Hendrik ("Bull") Verwey, one of three Dutch brothers who are the principal owners of Verontien. "We never principal owners of Verontien." We never violence—oh, no. You know, the thing got out of hand, in

FRANCE

No Truffling Matter

The small, dark, knobby and wrinkled delicacy known as the truffle has tantalized palates and minds for thousands of years. The ancient Greek Theophrastus believed truffles were a product of thunder. In the Middle Ages they were considered evil things grown from the spit of witches. Later they came to be prized as an aphrodisiae, and Madame de Pompadour fed them to Louis XV. Napoleon, who was having difficulty fathering children, begat his only legitimate son after eating a truffled turkey. He promoted a lieutenant to colonel for having given him the recipe. In 1825. Brillat-Savarin, the savant of hante cuisine, called truffles "the diamonds of gastronomy.

But now, alas, the diamond is threatened with extinction. In southeastern and southwestern France this season, farmers unearthed barely 30 tons of truffles, compared with an annual crop of 1,500 to 2,000 tons in the mid-19th century. This was no truffling matter. Accordingly, 450 farmers and scientists met at a two-day conference early this month in the Perigord region of France to discuss the tuber's troubled future. Mourned Charles Parra, president of the Federation of Truffle Producers in the Lot department in southwestern France: "The don't find a remedy, the truffle will disappear forever from our markets."

Finding a remedy is complicated by the fact that the truffle is a mysterious lungus related to the mushroom, growing mostly on the roots of certain seruh oaks, usually five or six inches underground. Wet summers, a decline in oak planting and the impreciable nature of the truffle itself have all contributed to its increasing searcity.

Old Secrets. To reverse the trend, there Italian seemitst invited to the conterence proposed implantation by artificial increditation, sterilizing the soil before seedings are introduced, and the use of trained dogs instead of the pigs smill out the repned tubers. Said one expert: "It only takes about three weeks to train on matter what kind of dog.

and a dog is a lot easier to move

around with. Getting a 450-lb. pig in and out of a Deux Chevaux is an unnecessary bother."

The Italians' scientific approach left many French farmers unmoved. You never know why you find truffles at the foot of this tree and not at the foot of that one." Said one. "It happens, by the true farmer that of about \$20 per lb, wholesale, But you must a least know some of the old secrets. For example, they say that by working the soil around the oaks under the March moon on the right day you get truffles soil around the leaks under the March such as the soil around the sake under the March such as the soil around the sake under the March such as the soil around the sake under the March such as the sake under the sake under the sake under the sake under soil around the sake under the sake under sake und



FRENCH FARMER WITH TRAINED PIG A shortage of witches' spit.

ITS A LOT OF LITTLE CAR.

Admittedly, Vega isn't as inexpensive as some little cars you can buy.

But we didn't build Vega just to be an inexpensive little car. We built it to be a good little car. And it is. In fact, we think Vega is the best little car money can buy.

One big reason is Vega's engine. We didn't borrow anybody's existing engine, because no existing engine was good enough. Vega's is a 140-cubic-inch overhead cam with an aluminum block. Very unique. Also very functional: it manages to be peppy and frugal at the same time.

There are other things that make Vega seem like a lot more car than most little cars. Like interior room. Vega offers as much room per passenger as many big cars.

And Vega comes standard with an amazing array of features not normally found in little cars. For one thing, Vega comes standard with big 10-inch disc brakes up front and new-type drums in back.

And Vega comes standard with foamfilled front bucket seats, which are quite possibly more comfortable than any car seats you've ever felt.

And Vega comes standard with side guard beams built into each door, for added protection.

And a very refreshing power ventilation system.

And even a disposable engine air filter that lasts 50,000 miles—more than twice as long as the old kind.

And Full Coil suspension, self-cleaning rocker panels, double-panel roof construction, 3635 square inches of glass area, a Delcotron generator and an electric fuel pump. Check Vega out at any Chevrolet dealer's. You'll be surprised.

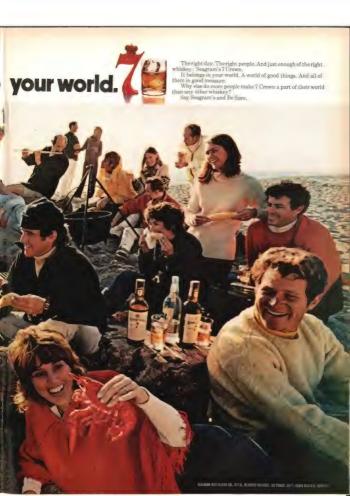
It's a lot more car than you expected it to be.













PEOPLE

It really wasn't the best time to ask for a raise, but what with inflation and spiraling servants' wages, the lady of the house went ahead with it anyway. Last week Queen Elizabeth II formally petitioned Parliament to boost the royal budget, which has stayed at \$1.140,-000 for nearly 20 years. Noting that she was "anxious to limit the burden that any new provision would impose on her people at this time." the Queen said that she would give up her own annual salary of \$144,000 if Parliament would raise the allowance of her husband (currently \$96,000) and other members of the royal family. Even if the Queen's request is not granted, the electricity is not likely to be turned off at Buckingham Palace. Elizabeth's private income from her Langaster estates alone comes to some \$720,000 yearly. British taxpayers already ante up about \$4,744,800 for such items as the upkeep of various palaces, the royal seagoing yacht Britannia, two royal trains and five royal aircraft-plus the royal phone calls and postage stamps

Actor Sean Connery made a name for himself—James Bond—in five rumbustious movies based on lan Fleming



Back to Bondage.

novels. Feeling that this was too much of a good thing, he vowed nevermore to play the role, But last week Connery was once again on location, embattled in Bond as the 1007 of Diamonds Are Forever. Connery is donating a big slice of his reputed \$1.2 million salary to an educational fund he has helped set up. Also benefiting is Actress Jill \$1. John, Connery's leading lady and perhaps lead-

ing lady friend. They seem to be having a lot of fun together. But having a real romance? "Are you kidding?" said Miss St. John. "I wouldn't discuss it if I were."

There may soon be a folk-singing superstan ramed Robert Allen Zimmerman. Old Bob Dylon, 30 this well-says he is 'thinking about' changing the state of the state



BOB DYLAN
Back to the Jewish thing

kinds of honks on Indiaism, hooks about the Jewish resistance like the Warsaw ghetto. He took a trip to Israel last year that no one was supposed to know about and even. It is rumored, gave a large donation to the Israel government. "Dylan dernes giving morney to Israel last the Company of the Company of

Australian-horn Germeine Grear, seev, literate librarionist (The Female Limneh) and TV exponent of the muser's with graftly, was guest of honor at Washington's National Press Clithave Shanned ass's flavor for male chauvinsts. But now the cloth admits women, and Greer's appearance dress an audience of the control of my eyes during demonstrations.' See soung mot high Gerear of the control of my eyes during demonstrations.' See soung mot high Gerear of the control of the control of my eyes during demonstrations.' See soung mot high Gerear of the control of t

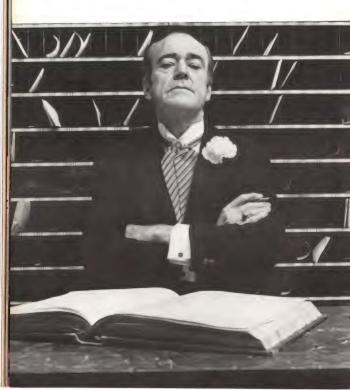
during the question period. When will women Stop thinking of men as sex objects? "Men ought to be more conserous of their bodies as an object of
delight, and women less 50." Whom
would she pick if the choice were between Norman Mailer and Toddy Kenmody? "It I had to breed with either, at
might be just as well if the world came
to a halt immediately."



GERMAINE GREER
Back to the witty-gritty.

It was busy, busy, busy at Tricioville last week. The Bride of the Year and her "Fast Eddie" Cox settled on an apartment for his last year at Harvard Law School-a \$180-a-month, two-bedroom, third-floor walk-up in Cambridge, a few blocks from the school (the Secret Service will also have an apartment in the building). At the bustling White House Indian Treaty Room, security agents were fluoroscoping the wedding presents that were pouring in from all over. Then there were the parties to turn down. The only invitations accepted will be those of a few friends in New York and the Official Family ta shower by Mrs. Spiro Agnew, a reception by Secretary of State William Rogers). As a prospective bride, Tricia practically took over the June Ladies' Home Journal, modeling her trousseau on the cover and four pages inside, and making White House girl talk with Journal Reporter Lynda Bird Robb, Excerpts: Lynda: "Maybe I'll get Chuck to call Ed and tell him how Luci and I made it out of the White House [after the weddingl. Obviously, you don't go out any of those big gates." Fricia: "That would be the best wedding gift you could give us." Lynda: "Do you and Ed talk politics?" Tricia: "Sure. Don't you and Chuck?" Lynda: "Not very much. I never even asked my husband how he voted." Tricia: "I never asked Ed because I don't want to know.

On May 5th, many European hotels refused dollars.



They did accept the American Express Money Card.



As you've probably read, the recent international money crisis caught a lot of American travelers in an awkward situation. Suddenly, their dollars weren't negotiable for some of life's luxuries—such as meals, hotel rooms and airplane tickets.

TIME, MAY 31, 1971

Travelers who carried the American Express Money Card had no such problems. Why? Because the Money Card is money—virtually the equivalent of local currency in most countries of the world.

Whenever a charge is made with the Money Cart, it's written up in the local currency of the country where the charge occurs. In other words, if you want to pay your hotel bill in our words, it's one way to have your hotel bill in our words. It's always acceptable at the better restaurants, hotels and shops almost everywhere - no matter what the dollar situation may be.

If you're going abroad this summer, the American Express Money Card could be the smartest thing you take with you. Next to your passport, of course. Remember our processing time for the application is about five weeks. So to get your Money Card before you leave, mail in the application today.

THE MONEY CARD AMERICAN EXPRESS FOR PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL

	100	ACE UPD-65 And have HOME MODESS Street						State III Courts	Ibs C.ev
CONTRIBUTE ACTUAL TO SERVICE ADDRESS AT THE SERVICE AND ACTUAL AC					NET SOCIAL DECI			MITT NUMBER	
WHERE HAVE ASSESSED. SHOWN		Material System How SERS P. 49 5495 SE EVISOR				NATURE CLANDING ST			
MOFESS - Steen	fe.	Material	in the sa	or other	ANNUA FAREN	i inti	WILLIAM	патеман	
2566033 - 121140 E 1 - 12 - 17 P 141-14 F 13 10 10 73 + 801	ASST ACCRESS CIVER THAN MAJOR	OFFICE ADDRESS PACKAGE SPECIFF			TURN BY CH	urth		Ze Cob	
PRESENTED TO THE PROPERTY AND THE TWO THE COLLEGE CONSTRUCTS OF SCAT CARDON STATE AND THE CARDWAYS. ASSESSED THE							ide	State or Country	3a Grav
5% Il namegicalisar \$1 too man \$10,000 indicate	wor and with it are your to	me of themselves sidents — as	Luman systems	131	**** \$41.33 PM		THIONIA ACCOUNT	O WWW.	FORT C
AND ABOUT TO COLUMN A THE TEXA TO COLUMN FERENCE COSTONEYS						1 NAMES		THE SCOUNT	-
M. Abril on Genous Account thos Consules Bursts ADERTS						ACCT HUNBER		1/PLECOLAT	
nere paper recovery in the case natural most	rdi.			20 FO, V. or NO.	OF STREET	METODOSET HAZ	ACCOUNT WITH ANCING	ON COPPESS? MALE SA	a statement of the
to undersigned hereby reports that an account of minimum of the subdept shield agree is not discount of and subsides shield agrees are discount of an account of the subsides and the Caro revided in such inviews and conditions.	and all supprementary Coots of	are on the account are each light	TAN THE PART AND THE	end until the valentage as the fire Earth to valential to a charge	dig was notice III o half and returns in a necessity with the	ease, and micronish harber, The work in supplementary C	ction thereach gypt vidual applicant and and polity and seven	whoes the receipt and the company of this so after auth the holder of	exchange of Liberature with the date Con
	177			-		N. 500		Legis	
	4 (LE3-5/A) mile			CAR' III " representation and mark			ALLEY CHILDRE		
THE PARTY OF THE P									
40° \$4° 00° 00° 00° 4. 1' \$220 00° 1	- with representation	5 40°70	TOTAL SPECIAL SECTION OF THE PARTY OF	4 4 441 011 100	LATER	merter stout o			

SCIENCE

Vulcan's Fiery Forge

Nearly every resident of the small Sicilian winegrowing village of Sant'Alfio last week joined the procession up the fuming, rumbling mountain. Praying, singing hymns and carrying relics of their patron saints, the villagers ading, smoking wall of lava. As his flock knelt before the threatening stream. Sant'Allio's parish priest, Don Fran-cesco Parisi, tilted his head skyward and implored God to "send away this menace from us and from our homes."

Ten minutes after the somber procession began, however, the angry mountain responded with another explosion of hot vapor and clouds of sand. To those at the scene the outburst sounded like the beginning of the Apocalypse.

gases from Etna in recent years gave scientists some hint of impending trouble. they are still unable to predict eruptions with any accuracy. As a result, they concentrate on trying to minimize damage once the lava flows. Belgian Volcanologist Haroun Tazieff, whose asbestos-suited sorties into fuming craters round the globe have earned him the sobriquet "The Inferno Detective." lages. The Italians shrugged off the idea. It could raise a Solomonic question: should be ruined?

hardly new. Famed among the ancients as the forge of the fire god Vulcan. Etna has acted up throughout recorded history. During medieval times, its lava

suggested bombing Etna to test methods tor diverting the lava flow from vil-Whose land should be spared and whose Dantesque Scene. Such problems are

SICILIAN VILLAGER ON SLOPES OF MOUNT ETNA Only God could help.

In fact, it was the latest and one of the most violent episodes in the current eruptions of 10,970-ft.-high Mount Etna. Europe's largest active volcano

Hot Magma. Etna's fireworks have provided Europeans with one of the most exciting spectacles in years, and tourists flooded to the region. There were also more serious visitors: the numerous volcanologists and other earth scientists who are clambering over Etna's slopes, hoping to learn more about the processes at work inside the mountain. Most volcanoes lie near the meeting place of the massive, slow-moving plates that are believed to make up the earth's outer shell. Their crunching movements apparently cause cracks in the earth's crust that enable hot material known as magma to escape in the form of lava. Many scientists think that Etna was created by the meeting of the Af-Although the increased emission of completely destroyed the city of Catania. The latest series of rumblings -the most dramatic in two decades and the eleventh of the century-hegan in the late atternoon of April 5. In a Dantesque scene, gases, glowing cinders, redhot boulders and seething lava (temperature: about 2,000° F.) spewed out of newly opened boccas, or mouths, on Etna's upper slopes. Hot tongues of lava engulfed the old three-story cementand-stone volcanological observatory near the top of the mountain and bent the pylons of an aerial tramway into uselessness. The fiery streams rolled over protective rock dikes placed in their path, ignited valuable fruit trees like matchsticks and threatened Sant'Allio and at least one other village on the highly populated, fertile slopes. Total damage so far: about \$5,000,000.

Scores of reporters and cameramen have arrived to record the geological drama. In one memorable scene, TV

cameras caught a highway bridge on Etna's panoramic Sea and Snow drive being twisted and melted by encroaching lava. The eruptions have also created a carnival-like atmosphere: a few of the tourists have gone so far as to cheer whenever the lava pours into a fresh field or orchard. That behavior has threatened another kind of blowup: fighting between insensitive sightseers and angered Sicilian furmers.

At week's end Sant'Alfio was evacnated in advance of the relentless lava. Lacking any help from the scientists. the people of the mountain could only continue to beseech their saints for help in cooling Vulcan's flery forge.

Toward the Red Planet

Having lost the race to the moon. the Russians are clearly determined not to arrive second in other areas of space. Though last month's linkup of a manned spaceship with a larger unmanned vehicle was apparently marred by difficulties it showed the keen Soviet interest in establishing the first earth-or-biting space station. The Russians are also aiming at more distant targets. Last week they launched a massive, 10,230lb. spacecraft toward Mars.

The purpose of the six-month, 290,-000,000-mile flight, the Soviets said. was to conduct scientific investigations of the Red Planet. But the great weight of the spacecraft immediately suggested the possibility that the Russians may aftempt a soft landing. The U.S. is not scheduled to launch its Viking softlander instrument package toward Mars until 1975. Said NASA's Deputy Administrator George Low of the Russian effort: "I hope it gets there, and I hope we share with them in the data.

Low also disclosed the results of the intense investigation into why the Atlas-Centaur launch vehicle had sent the U.S. Mars orbiter, Mariner 8, plunging into the Atlantic only minutes after takeoff. The failure occurred, he said, when the rocket's autopilot circuitry was damaged by a surge of voltage. NASA officials believe that a recurrence of the problem can be avoided on Mariner 9. which they hope to launch by mid-June; after that Mars will not be in a favorable position for another two years.

Even as their own Mars vehicle raced toward its goal, the Soviets had another landing, the eight-wheeled moon rover. Lunokhod L was still continuing its lupar explorations, diaging up soil samples with a conical drill and analyzing them with on-board instruments. It was also photographing the moonscape and scanthat has already detected at least two sources of X-ray emissions in distant space. So overjoyed were the Russians by Lunokhod's performance that Pravda was moved to proletarian metaphor and compared the little vehicle to a faithful workhorse that toiled from dawn till

In this business, I am number one.

Guten Tag wonderful employees of Lufthansa German Airlines:

American travel agents have voted our Senator Service the finest transatlantic first-class service in the air.

What will we do for an encore?

The Red Baron

The day we think of our business as just another business is the day we turn in our cross and our shield.

For the commercial insurance companies, health insurance is a business. A business is supposed to make money.

As the cost of health care rises, though, the commercial companies are finding health insurance less and less profitable. Last year, according to a spokesman for the Health Insurance Institute, health and accident insurers paid out some \$600 million more than they collected in premiums.

So now, they're looking for ways to cut their losses in 1971. Instead of paying the actual cost of a hospital stay, some say they'll pay a flat weekly benefit, maybe \$200. Since that's only enough to pay for two or three days in the hospital, the people who need more care will have to make up the difference any way they can.

From the point of view of the health insurance business, that's a logical thing to do.

We're not a health insurance business, though, We're a not-forprofit service organization, with no owners or stockholders. Just members. Our sole purpose is to see that our members' health care is paid for, and to help see that health care is available when they need it.

So cutting benefits and leaving our members holding the bag is out of the question for us. We must

respond to the problem of rising costs differently. And we are.

To help control hospital costs. we're working out a new way of reimbursing hospitals for our members' care. Under the new system, hospital rates will have to be will give us the educational approved in advance by an impartial review hoard

To prevent unnecessary use of hospital beds, we're putting more emphasis on coverage for ambulatory care and care in the home. These forms of care are much less expensive than acute hospital care, and just as effective, for many patients.

Finally, we've been speaking out in favor of major changes in our health care system. Changes that will help us make more efficient use of the health care personnel and facilities we have now. Changes that programs and new facilities we need to keep people well, rather than curing them after they're seriously ill and require expensive long-term hospital care.

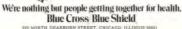
Unfortunately the effect of many of these changes may not be felt for years. In the meantime, as health care costs continue to rise, we have no choice but to increase our members' dues from time to time.

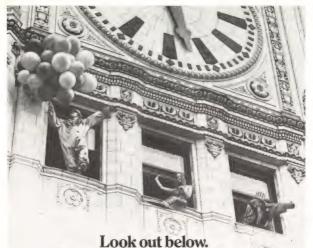
Today, our health care system is going through what amounts to a revolution. Commercial health insurance companies are beginning to wonder whether health insurance even makes sense as a business.

In the midst of all this, we at Blue Cross and Blue Shield are moving as quickly as possible to find new ways of making better care available at lower cost, while still paying our members' health care

We really have no choice. After all, that small crusade is the only business we have.

We need each other.





Three weeks of Happy Days.

June 21 through July 9

Beginning June 21, savings will be worth more during The Happy Days of Summer – a three-week noontime festival of fun at National Boulevard Bank. When you open or add to a savings account at National Boulevard with \$200 or more, you'll receive a free gift in addition to the highest interest rates allowed by Iaw. Come note! Come all! to the Happy Days of Summer.

Happy Days at the Fair

June 21 - June 25

Clownst Callingost Cattan candy Gamest Prizes A real down-home country fair every day this week at the Wrigels building. Test your skill tossing rings. Winners get a unique Happy Day key chain. But there's even more. Some lucky person will which cent day at the Fair, And when you open or add to a National boulevard savings account this week with \$200 or more, you'll get the catchy Happy Day some, or the catchy Happy Day some.

Happy Days at the Beach

June 28 - July 2

Happy Days Around the Nation

July 6 - July 9

Sae America First! And during happy Days Around the Nation browse through the Vacationian books through the Vacationian books that will give you tread program of the popular and senie vacation and popular and senie vacation are in the U.S. Barbershop quartets will be on hand to serenade you affect will be on hand to serenade you affect will be on hand to serenade you affect will be on hand to second with 500 months of the work of the

NATIONAL BOULEVARD BANK OF CHICAGO



a sense of wonder

It's your first, fresh impression. Your ability to see spontaneously, and to delight in the seeing. It's a sense of wonder.

Artists kept this sense. That's why they are artists.

In the striving and the earning, the commuting and the rushing, you may have forgotten how to really see. Forgotten the simple joy of looking at beauty, and perhaps preserving it.

But you can recapture this sense of wonder. Through photography. The most significant camera for such purposes is the Nikon F. As 35mm photography has become the favorite tool of professional photographers, so too has the Nikon become their favorite camera.

So if you would recapture your own sense of wonder, choose the camera that lets you express yourself more easily and with greater freedom than any other. It will never stand between you and the artist in you.



The Nikon F offers the most complete system in 35mm photographs, A system in the system in 15mm photographs, A system that includes 35 lenses ranging form lisheyers on 2000mm telephoto drive. Polaroid back and doesned of the system in the system in the system in the system of the system in the system in the system of the system in the s

ENVIRONMENT

Prophet of Optimism

The prevailing view among environmentates is that I the world does not end with a bang, it will expire with a strangled engle, Ecologist Kennels Wast sorts that with anto exhausts increasing not the strangled engle in "It's off's a matter of the amonghore and name of our distribution of the amonghore and name of our distribution with the strangle of the amonghore many than the strangle of the amonghore many than the strangle of the strangle o

"My life philosophy," Dubos says in polished. French-accentuated English. is based upon a faith in the immense resiliency of nature. When man realizes that technology cannot solve all human problems, nature bounces back from our abuses. The fundamental aberration of scientific technology during the past 100 years is embodied in the motto of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair: Science Finds/ Industry Applies/ Man Conforms. In fact, man still lives with the genes of the Old Stone Age hunter and the New Stone Age farmer. We must make industry conform to man by adapting it to his genetic limitations. For example, we know that the temperature of the human body varies from day to night and from summer to winter. Yet the air-conditioning industry has given us a completely constant environment to live and work in.

"Look at London. For 200 years, it was the most polluted city in the world. [Because of strict antipollution laws, they have not had a pea-soup fog for six years, and last year they had 50%



DUBOS IN LAB
An immense faith in nature.

TIME MAY 31 1971

more sunshine than they had ten years ago. Songbirds are returning to the parks, fish are being caught again in the Thames." He recalls a personal hero. Herbert Johnson, supervisor of the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. As a minor park employee 18 years ago, Johnson was appalled at New York City's use of Jamaica Bay as a garbage dump and worked to lessen the visual pollution by planting native shrubs, bushes and trees. Now one of the major bird-watching locations in Eastern North America. the refuge has been proposed as the site of a federal recreation area. Even the pollution of the Hudson River is reversible, he says; it will purify itself naturally if man will only stop using it as a refuse dump.

Man with a Mission. Dubos feels that society ultimately will reach the point where production and consumption must slow down as the world's natural resources are depleted, despite efforts to use them more efficiently. While U.S. population grows at the rate of about 1% a year, energy consumption doubles every ten years. But it is the tangible and the immediate that occupy and preoccupy Dubos; at 70, he proselytizes like a young man with a mission. Thus far this year, he has made 24 out-of-town trips, 50 speeches and television appearances. By the end of the summer, he will have made four international trips. Many of his engagements are with students, whose rejection of old social values he finds "the most hopeful sign for the future.

He carries everywhere a plea for feal safeguards against pollution. Industry, he says, "ean and will do much more than people believe" to clean up more than people believe" to clean up gressional hearing last work for the same statement of th

A Cell in Every Home?

Consumers pay relatively little for celetricity in money, but dearly in pollution; generating plants, burning more and more coal and oil to meet the demand, send potentially harmful efficient of the control of th

The device, a natural gas fuel cell the size of a small home furnace, was demonstrated by the Connecticut Natural Gas Corp. in Talcott Village, a planned community near Hartford, Conn. Called



POWERCEL MOCK-UP Harmless vapor and carbon dioxide.

Powercel II, the test unit was developed by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. The cell would be installed in the consumer's home or factory and connected to a natural gas pipeline. Gas and air mix together in the cell, then react with a catalyst to produce electricity.

Cutting Costs. The principle of the fuel cell is hardly new: it has been known since 1839. Pratt & Whitney and edigend the fuel cells used in Apollo 16 lights. But the specific and well-to the fuel cells used in Apollo 16 lights. But the specific and well-to the fuel cells used in the fuel cells used in the fuel cells and a fuel to the fuel cells of th

Along with its environmental advantages, however, Powercel II faces major commercial disadvantages. The high cost of electricity produced by the prototype is the result of expensive, intricate equipment. Another problem is the shortage of natural gas. Powercel's backers say the cost will become competitive with large-scale use. The natural gas supply, they contend, can be increased if regulatory agencies end a price freeze that discourages exploitation. Some big utilities do not share that optimism. Says a spokesman for New York's giant Consolidated Edison Co.: "The fuel cell is not something that's germane because it's far down the road.

It Star down the road.

Wan from TARGET. It appears exMan from TARGET. It appears exMan from TARGET. It is least get a
fair test. It has the backing of Prain &
Whitings and \$2 U.S. gas and gas-electric companies known collectively as
TARGIT (Team to Adviance Research
for Gas Energy Transformation, Inc.).

TARGIT (Team to Adviance Research
into a transformation in the collection of the collection of the collection
into the collection of the collection

Start Energy Transformation, Inc.).

Start Energy Transformation, Inc.).

Stories Target Transformation, Inc.

Stories Transforma

THE LAW

A Plea for Civility

Disrupting courtroom decorum is an occasional tactic of defendants and even defense lawyers willing to risk violating the canons of their profession. Often with the help of an intemperate judge, they manage to raise a legal ruckus that may very well provoke a mistrial or a judicial error likely to be reversed on appeal. Though the U.S. Supreme Court has not yet laid down rules for obstreperous lawyers, it held last year that a judge has broad powers in dealing with unruly defendants. He can have them gagged or bound, expelled from his courtroom or cited for contempt. For ill-mannered lawyers, though, a judge's contempt power has remained just about the only censure. And as in the conspiracy trial of the Chicago Seven, a few flamboyant attorneys have not hesitated to challenge it.

Those who advocate sterner rules to regulate a lawyer's courtroom actions found a ready and powerful ally last week. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in an address to 1,500 lawyers, judges and law professors at the American Law Institute meeting in Washington. D.C., called for a return to civility in the legal profession. He urged stronger disciplinary measures by the profession itself, for the "tiny fragment" of lawyers who employ more adrenaline than judgment in court (see hox). He also criticized the actions of some journalists and students who he maintained contributed to the rising swell of public incivility. As TIME Washington Cor-respondent Dean Fischer reported last week, the reasons for Chief Justice Burger's impassioned appeal run deep:

"Like a mirror, the speech was a reflection of the man. It showed clearly the standards of civility that the Chief Justice maintains in both his public and private life.

"He worries about the lack of restraint in a divided and contentious nation. So much so, in fact, that he has chosen to use the prestige of his high office to speak out on the troubling issues that transcend politics. He derives much of his inspiration from American history, and quotes approvingly from Thomas Jefferson's manual of decorum, which urged restraint on the uninhibited behavior of colonial legislators.

"While pruning roses in the garden of his sik-net "trignia estate, Burger ponders the implications of the past for the present and the future. When he saw the play 1776 recently, he was also impressed by the underlying calm of those remarkable men as they again of those remarkable men as they agreed with the mountmental task of written and heart of Philadelphia in the summer of 1787.

"The Chief Justice is a daily practitioner of the restraint he urges on others. There are robust arguments among the Justices of the Supreme Court and



CHIEF JUSTICE BURGER

sharp disagreements that seem to dety reconclination. But underlying the differences is an atmosphere of cordiality that is rooted in mutual respect. It entables Burger and William O. Douglas —poles apart philosophically—or main close friends even though they are in the property of the control of the property of the control of the control of the standard of evility that Warren Burger countains and the control of the control of the standard of evility that Warren Burger coun-

Up Against the Cops

Last February, Plainclothes Patrolman Frank Serpico and two other New York City policemen knocked at the door of a suspected Brooklyn heroin pusher. When the door opened a crack. Serpico shouldered his way in only to be met by a .22-cal. pistol slug crashing into his face. Somehow he survived, although there are still bullet fragments in his head, causing dizziness and permanent deafness in his left ear. Almost as painful is the suspicion that he, and perhaps his partners, may well have been set up for the shooting by other policemen. For Serpico, 35, has been waging a lonely, four-year war against the routine and endemic corruption that he and others claim is rife in the New York City police department.

His efforts are now sending shock waves through the ranks of New York's finest. An independent five-man panel known as the Knapp Commission. formed as a direct result of information provided by Serpico, is due to report its findings next month. Insiders say that the commission will charge that 60% of New York policemen are on the take. Among certain elite units of plainclothesmen and detectives that are responsible for investigating such areas as gambling and narcotics, the report is expected to say, the corruption rate is between 99% and 100%. Serpico, as a matter of fact, was one of the tiny minority that was untainted.

On his first day in a Bronx gambling squad, he was taken by his partner to meet a known gambler, was

Words for a Contentious Profession

Excerpts from Chief Justice Burger's peech:

WITH passing time I am developing a deep conviction as to the necessity for civility if we are to keep the jungle from closing in on us and taking over all that the hand and brain of man has created in thousands of years, by way of rational discourse and in deliberative processes, including the trial of cases in the courts.

Yet all too often, overzealous advocates seem to think the zeal and effectiveness of a lawyer depend on how thoroughly he can disrupt the proceedings or how loud he can shout or how close he can come to insulting all those he encounters, including the judges.

At the drop of a hat—or less—adrenaline-fuelde lawyers or yout that theirs is a "political trial." This seems to mean in today's context, to some, that rules of evidence, canons of ethics and codes of professional conduct—the necessity for civility—all become irrelevant.

Civility is to the courtroom and adversary process what antisepsis is to a hospital. The best medical brains cannot outwit soiled linen or dirty scalpels,

and the best legal skills cannot either justify or offset bad manners.

With all deference. I submit that lawyers who know how to think but have not learned how to behave are a menace and a liability, not an asset, to the administration of justice.

We must make some basic decisions in terms of allocating the responsibility for regulating what is inherently a continuous profession and then place rigi-cross powers of discipline wherever we place the responsibility. Lawyers, judges and law professors must see that an unplace the responsibility is always profession will distruct the wind of the profession and will not restore public confidence in the profession.

One of the most remarkable things about the Electronic TIMEX is the price. 50.

There are other remarkable things about this remarkable watch.

Its transistorized circuit gives you

99.99%* accuracy.
It never needs winding. A replace able energy cell powers it for one year.

It has an automatic calendar that keeps you up to date.

And a jump-sweep second hand that keeps you up to the second.

It's water and dust-resistant. And comes in a choice of six handsome styles. It's a remarkable watch. At a

remarkable price.
The Electronic TIMEX.® It never needs winding.





Guess who beat out Porsche, Mercedes, Jaguar, Aston Martin and Ferrari as "Import Car of the Year."

Road Test could have picked any import from the tiniest two-seater to the Rolls, Why Capri?

We quote: "When quality, quality control, appearance, luxury of trim, utility, handling and performance are all evaluated as a package at a given price, Capri shows as the winner."

They loved Capri's "international styling."
"Outstanding handling." "Fine and sensitive rack-and-

pinion steering.

They raved about Capri's 4-speed "silky-smooth floor shift." And power-assisted disc brakes up front.

And Road Test appreciates a little luxury. Like front buckets of soft vinyl "that looks and feels like leather." And an "attractively turned-out dash" in wood-grain effect.

Full carpeting, Styled steel wheels. Radial tires, Flow-thru ventilation. Room for four adults. Easy maintenance. And small-car gas economy.

But what they really couldn't get over was the price. Because every single thing above is standard. No extra charge.

Options? There's a gutsy new 2000cc, 100hp overhead cam four. For about \$50 extra, retail price,

Other options for Lincoln-Mercury's Capri: Automatic transmission. Sun roof. Vinyl top. Decor group interior shown.

(You can choose overseas delivery, too. Ask your dealer for details.)

Road Test calls Capri "import of the year." We call it sexy. And that's pretty great for under \$2400.

Capri. The first sexy European under \$2400.

Based on mfr's suggested retail price. Does not include destination charges, dealer preparation, state & local taxes, options. Decor group shown is \$119.20 extra.

Imported for Lincoln-Mercury.

handed an envelope and told "to go but yourself a hat." Astonished. Serpeco handed back the envelope, said to differ a surface of a hat, and walked out. Later he was told such gifts were standard, a "Irange benefit." The bribes amounted to \$8800 a month per man, he says, and rose to \$1,200 for commanding officers. At first he treed to genere the blatam payoffs, "But every day," he recalls, "they just tried to bring me into it more and more the."

Unaffordable Scandal. The first time Serpico reported the brihery to a supperior, he was warned that although charges could be brought. "by the time it's all over, they'll find you floating

early place. Also I have been



DETECTIVE SERPICO RECOVERING
One of the tiny untainted minority.

face down in the East River." Uffimately, though. Serpeo did provide evsidence leading to charges against at least 20 cops. In one mistance, he gathered evidence against two policeavity with very eshaing down his brother, a greecer, for a weekly \$2 highe to foreture of the control of the control of the standard from the force hat were acquitted on subsequent criminal charges.

Convinced that the whole system needed cleaning my. Serpice began carrying extra gams for protection and a concealed laper feeroder to gather evidence. Whenever he reported his findings, he was promised cooperation by currous superiors. But nothing happened, seventually, Serpic odecided to take his Sectionally, Serpic odecided to take his Sectionally, Serpic odecided to take his seventually, serpic odecided not take his sectionally, and there have been decided to take his sectional properties of the section of

These shares or Common Stock are being sold to it general public by a comp or over storent dealers, including the undersagne

▶ 713.217 Shares

Cox Cable Communications, Inc.

- ► Common Stock
- ► PRICE \$22.125 PER SHARE

You are moted to ask mis Prospective described these whole these shares and the Company observations who can legal, other these shares on compliance with the central share of your state.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Blyth & Co., Inc. The First Boston Corporation Drexel Firestone duPont Clore Forgan Staats Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co. Halsey, Staart & Co. Inc. Hornblower & Meek-Hemphill, Noyes Lehman Brothers. Leeb, Rhoades & Co.

Smith, Barney & Co. Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Wertheim & Co. Dean Witter & Co. Bache & Co. Paribas Corporation

May 11 1921

An insidious offer from Mixture 79.

We'll send you a generous sample of our classic pipe tobaccofree. But there's one thing you ought to know: once you've tried it, it's difficult to settle for loss. Write Sulli!! Tobacco Co., Box 418918, Richmond, Va. 28224.

Mild and aromatic Mixture 79. One of the great men's fragrances.

a scandal now. We expect a long hot summer and we don't want to antagonize the police."

Disillusioned, fearful for his life but still determined. Serpico and three other policemen, including an inspector, went to the New York Times more than a year ago and talked into a tape recorder for eight hours. After learning of the upcoming story, Mayor Lindsay quickly announced the formation of an investigation team that ultimately became the Knapp Commission. With some of Serpico's information and volumes of its own, the commission has since compiled a picture of department-wide police corruption. In one reported seandal, two commission investigators came upon a group of officers in uniform brazenly stealing cartons of meat from a packing plant. Though the investigators called the precinct twice, no patrolman was sent to the scene. As a result of that incident, the precinct commander was transferred and 22 others, including two lieutenants and 11 sergeants, were disciplined.

Real Disquise, Serpico says he is unhappy as an informer. Born to Italian immigrant parents in the tough Bedford-Stuvvesant section of Brooklyn, he grew up in awe of the policeman on the heat, "There was something about those shiny buttons, the white gloves, even the gun, that we all admired," he says. After two years of college and a year as a social worker, he joined the force in 1959. But Serpico never joined the club. He rarely spent off-duty time with co-workers, would not enter the "us and them" clannishness that leads many police to view all non-cops with some distrust. He invested eight years getting a B.A. in sociology at City College of New York night school and moved to a Greenwich Village bachelor pad with a distinctly hippie tone and a menagerie of pets, including a sheepdog. After he became a plainclothesman he sprouted a beard. His fellow cops kidded him about his disguise, and Serpico smiled along with them. But he began to won-"Maybe it isn't a disguise; maybe

it's really me. Though the impact of the commission's upcoming report has yet to be felt. Serpico has little hope that anything will really change. He was given a long-overdue and much-desired promotion to detective two weeks ago, but he is nonetheless thinking of quitting the force. Of the policemen charged as a result of his work, two have pleaded guilty to criminal offenses, and only one -a former partner-has been convicted so far. Few cops will speak to him any more, except for some of "the young guys, the hopefuls." Still recuperating, he cannot forget that while he was in the hospital, his get-well cards included one reading "Better luck next time, you scumbag." Another said: "Too bad you didn't get your brains blown out, you rat bastard." Says Serpico sadly: "Cops are afraid to be honest, the system is

so corrupt."

You're whizzing along and there it is.

Glass.

Crunch.

You feel it right through the seat.

At times like this you're glad you're riding on the Atlas Plycron 2 plus 2 tire.

The tire built with

THE STRENGTH OF ATLAS

Few things on the road can ruin a tire faster, than glass.

Sometimes it cuts large chunks out of ■ tread.

Too often it goes all the way through to air.

The Atlas Plycron 2 plus 2 tire can help protect you against glass.

It has two stiff fiberglass belts directly under

It has two stiff fiberglass belts directly under the tread. Protective belts that are bonded to Vicron polyester cord plies.

This belt-on-ply construction helps keep sharp objects from penetrating the tire carcass. Which helps assure that you'll get all the mileage built into

every Atlas Plycron 2 plus 2 tire.

The Atlas Plycron 2 plus 2. You'll find it at any of the 50,000 leading service stations that carry the Atlas line of tires, batteries and accessories.

FIBERGLÄSS BELTED

ATLAS

PLYCRON 2 plus 2

Indends Ada, "Plyon, "York, Top U.S At Oll.

Tackbards Ada, "Plyon, Top U.S At Oll



You're miles ahead riding on the strength of Atlas.

MODERN LIVING

The Jesus Boots

The tides were running smoothly and the sun, shining through clouds, spread a soft golden mist across the Thames one morning last week. Phalanxes of gray commuters plodded across Tower Bridge toward offices in the City, all but ignoring the busy river. For those who did glance aside, there was a surprise: an impeccably uniformed Royal Navy officer was walking on the Thames.

From a nearby navy minesweeper came a shout: "Where do you think you are? This isn't the Sea of Galilee." That sort of humor no longer bothers hearded Sub-Lieutenant Alan Hogarth, 33, a supply officer currently stationed near London. Since early 1970, when he decided to walk on water, he has become inured to jokes about his "Jesus Boots, the strange contraptions that make his watery strolls possible.

Head Over Keels. The hoots, developed with the approval of the Royal Navy, consist of a pair of 304b., 4-lt.long wood and polystyrene boxes, each hollowed and fitted with water-ski foot grips. Each box has a 3-in, keel and is painted dark red, with WALK NAVY lettered in white on the side.

The present pair of watershoes is the third of a series. Two earlier versions failed to work properly: in his first attempt Hogarth simply strapped two chunks of polystyrene to his feet and promptly tipped over in a tiny, 6-ft.deep pool, plunging into the water head first. Because of the buoyancy of the blocks, he was unable to right himself. and rescuers had to haul him to safety. Undaunted, Hogarth continued to improve the design until he achieved stability. "I could have walked for hours

WATER WALKER HOGARTH









VEST & KNICKERS





JERSEY JUMPER Looking great with child.

if my legs hadn't begun to ache." he said after last week's excursion. On the water Hogarth looks rather as if he is skiing. Brandishing a pair

of poles stuck into plastic buckets filled with polystyrene, he pushes first one boot and then the other along the surface of the water in a flowing

Patented Boots, Hogarth's shipmates treat him with something less than the dignity his accomplishment deserves. "I won't say what I'm called," he said, "except that it is blasphemous." Hogarth. nonetheless, plans to patent his boots, although he so far has no plans to put them on the market. Neither do his naval superiors. "We backed Hogarth," said a spokesman, "to show we have a sense of humor. We haven't thought of a practical use for the boots yet."

Bellies Are Beautiful

Maternity clothes have always been designed like the Trojan horse: to hide. disguise and deceive. The wider the dress, the more pleats and folds, the less identifiable the condition-or so traditional pregnancy fashions would have it seem. Lately, however, the shape of things to come has undergone some happy alterations, supplanting volumijumpsuits and knickers, low-cut evening gowns and even hot pants. Largely through the intervention of the Lady Madonna Maternity Boutique, women The owner of Lady Madonna. Rich-

and Tieter, 28, was head of a trucking company two years ago when his newly pregnant wife Joanne discovered that "even the best stores had those oldlady, bonded fabrics, and even the size 8s were huge." Joanne took to her sewme machine and soon turned out a swinging maternity wardrobe that had her friends pleading for their own.

8 Named for the Beatles' song.

Tiefer quit his job, sank his resources into a Manhattan storefront and hired a designer to help his wife. Before Melissa Tiefer, now two, was born, the Lady Madonna Boutique was ready for opening-day ceremonies-which included a buffet of pickles and ice cream and an array of statuesque, roundbellied mannegums. "Bellies are beautiful," says Tiefer,

"and maternity is nothing to be ashamed His customers evidently agree. The Manhattan boutique is now pulling in up to \$12,000 a week: Madonna outlets are already going strong in New York's Westchester County and Long Island, and in New Jersey and Beverly Hills. Other branches are due to open by mid-August in Houston. Chicago, Washington, Miami, Boston and Montreal. Customers are mostly young-and sometimes not even pregnant. But then, explains Designer Basha Johnson, 22, "I don't design for the pregnant woman. I design for myself." Miss Johnson's waistline measures a reedy 24 inches. Nonetheless, her clothes will accommodate an extra loot or more of girth. There are gaucho pants and bathing suits (\$21), jumpsuits, diridd dresses (\$42) and hot pants (\$10), all with expandable waists. Actress Mia Farrow, prior to twins, picked up the Victorian midi, Mrs Dustin Hoffman bought the fringed suede mini, and Singer Diana Ross, Supremely pregnant, has toted home \$700 "The pregnant woman," says Tiefer,

"is discovering she is still beautiful and sexually appealing." To that end, Madonna's star design for fall is a long, black jersey dress (\$50). Just over the area where the stomach protrudes. there is a circular cutout into which any one of three discs-two patterned and one plain black mesh-can be snapped. The black disc, recommended for evening wear, includes a strategically positioned rhinestone guaranteed to be the center of attraction.

TIME, MAY 31, 1971

NOW THE WORLD'S SMALLEST ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR BY SHARP HAS AN EVEN SMALLER PRICE.



THE NEW SHARP ELSI-8. THE ELECTRONIC MATH MACHINE THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF IN 65 WORKING DAYS

If your work calls for any more elaborate calculating than mere adding and subtracting—the ELSI-8 will save you time...and money. Given half the chance it pays for itself in 65 working days.

That's some claim for a 3½" x 5½" electronic calculator. But the ELSI-8 lives up to it. It not only multiplies, divides, adds and subtracts. It also does mixed and exponent calculations. And credit balances.

Its floating decimal sets automatically. And you'll learn to operate it in under two minutes.

How come such big performance? Our miniaturized ELSI (Extra Large Scale Integrated) Circuits in the ELSI-8 are the most advanced circuits around. NASA uses them for moon shots. Sharp uses them to send your calculating problems packing.

Compact enough to slip in your

attaché case or coat pocket, the ELSI-8 can be used anywhere off AC.

It also comes with built-in battery and recharger for an additional \$46. So you can use it on the train, or plane, or anytime you're on-the-go.

Either way you can count on the ELSI-8 for quick reliable answers. It's all the calculator most modest-size business or professional offices ever need. Larger companies use it as an auxiliary that cuts out costly waiting around for the big office calculators.

See for yourself how the "Everybody Math Machine" can save you time. And help make your work more profitable. Just mail the coupon. For fast action call toll-free 800-631-1971 (in N.J. dial 800-962-2803).

Sharp Electronics Corporatio Dept. T-40 10 Keystone Place. Paramus. New Jersey 07652	
The Sharp ELSI-8 sounds like what we need. Please send full information	SHARP
Name	
Company	
Street	
CityState	Zip

BEHAVIOR

The Family As Patient

In almost all traditional forms of psychotherapy, the patient meets alone with his therapist and is expected to tell no one—even his closest kin—about what goes on in his sessions. A major exception to that rule is family therapy, a fast-growing new-speciality in which the patient is a whole family. Several relatives spanning two or three generations see their psy-chotherapist together for as deeply as individual therapy but costs less in both time and money.

Of the 1,000 or so psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers in the U.S. who now practice family therapy, one of the most innovative is Psychiatrist assures them by demonstrating that poweful parental figures also experience intense feelings of helplessness." Adults, too, need reassurance, and Paul provides it by bringing together families with similar troubles so that they can compare their emotional reactions and see themselves through other tyes. He to see video-tape recordings of their therapy sessions.

Crippling Grief. In one case, a 39year-old journalist named Lewis, about to divorce his wife to marry a young girl, had broken down in sobs as he recalled his grief ower the death of his beloved Aunt Anna, "She was always accepting me as I am. Being with her was like peace," he explained. Reviewing soon became clear, was the real cause of the boy's emotional disturbance.

When divorce threatens to split a family. Paul often uses the "freeze-split technique," advising husband and wife to live apart for a while to find out what emotional problems left over from their premarriage days still need to be solved. In one instance, a woman who nearly broke up her marriage-by beginning a series of affairs just as her daughter turned four-revealed in therapy that she had lost her mother when she herself was four. To Paul, the somewhat fanciful conclusion was inescapable: the first affair "was an attempt to remove herself from her daughter just as her own mother had left her.

The reward for facing the reality of envy and other painful emotions during family therapy. Paul concludes, is "a sense of oneself, a sense of self-esteem and expectant mastery over what the coming down the pike."

Nurses and Abortion

A nurse is trained to do all in her power to save a premature infant, no matter how defective or fragile it may be. When a fetus is aborted, however, a nurse is required to discard it-no matter how well-formed and active it appears. This paradox has already caused acute emotional problems-anxiety, insomnia and depression-among nurses in Hawaii. which a year ago became the first state to legalize abortion on request. At a meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Psychiatrists Walter Char and John McDermott of the University of Hawaii School of Medicine reported that nurses in Honolulu hospitals suffered "acute identity crises" or doubts about their roles in aiding abortions.

Taught to venerate life, to sympathize with patients and to respect doctors, they became increasingly distraught about the aborted fetuses and angry both at patients for having abortions and at doctors for performing them.

Called in to give some psychiatric first aid. Char and McDermott found that uncertricted abortions were not only troubling the nurses' consciences but also bringing to the surface all of "their deep, unresolved personal conflicts regarding brith, death, sex. and suggession." Setting up a number of group meetings, the two psychiatrists encouraged the nurses to tail, freely about their peniup thoughts. It seon became evident to most that their turbolent feelings to most that their turbolent feelings and perfectly understandable to the oscibilities.

The sessions also gave the nurses a heter understanding of both their patients and themselves. Many of the nurses all these themselves to admit that "beneath the seemingly brazen patient, there might be a frightness to admit that "beneath the seemingly brazen patient, there might the seemingly brazen patient, there might be a frightness to admit the on needed help." One nurse, critical of her patients' sexual permissiveness, made a frank confession: "I guess I'm jealous that they're having so nuch fund they're having so nuch fund.



DR. PAUL LEADING THERAPY SESSION
"A feeling of being half lost."

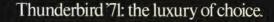
Norman Paul of Cambridge, Mass. His theory: family troubles are frequently caused not by a generation gap but by a communication gap, which family members can bridge by sharing their innermost feelings with each other.

To promote this understanding, Paul sometimes asks questions about "for-bidden" subjects: a death, a family server, guilty anger at someone close. At first his patients are generally evasive, but eventually most of them reveal their emotions. For some children, Paul says, this is the first opportunity "to see their parents suffering, a situation that re-

his childhood sorrow as his wife listened. Lewis recognized that his girl friend represented the goal of his lifelong search for another Aunt Anna. This led him to return to his wife, now more understanding because she had shared his secret feelings.

Since then, Paul has used the Lewis tape to diagnose hidden, crippling grief in other families. A brusque father whose son William was in emotional trouble got "a feeling of being half lost" when he heard Lewis' sobs. Then, says Paul, "he recollected the time when he himself had felt intense grief"-when his father remarried. Then, Paul helped him reconstruct what he knew but had blocked off: that when he was four, his mother had killed both his nine-monthold sister and herself. Because he had repressed his sorrow instead of facing it. he had never recovered from the experience. Under Paul's guidance, he saw that he was jealous because his son still had what he himself had lost so early -a mother. That hidden lealousy, it







America's most distinctive personal-luxury car offers many luxuries. First among these is choice. Thrunderbird lets you choose between two beautiful rooflines: the formal Landau, or the sleek hardtop. And you have the choice of two-door or four-door Thunderbirds. Thunderbird gives you a special feeling. That feeling starts the minute you buckle-in and take a look at what the Bird offers as standard equipment. AM radio: SelectShift Transmission; power front disc brakes: 429 CID V8. And the Bird options go right through the root, as always; power sunroot; steel-betted Michelia fires; stereosonic tape system; air conditioning with automatic temperature control, you name it. That's fuxury. That's choice. And it's all ready to fly.

now, at your Ford Dealer's.



More Controversy About Pot

Undaunted by the criticism that followed publication in April of their report on the adverse effects of marijuana, two Philadelphia psychiatrists last week strongly reiterated their case. Testifying in Washington before the Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. Harold Kolansky and William Moore again insisted that pot can produce serious emotional disturbance, even psychosis, in young users with no history of psychiatric illness. This time the opposition was even better prepared. Seven psychiatrists, all prominent in the drug abuse field, vigorously denounced the anti-pot report.

Kolansky and Moore insisted that "mental changes-disturbed awareness of self, apathy, confusion and poor reality testing-will occur in an individual who smokes marijuana on a regular basis whether he is a normal adolescent. an adolescent in conflict, or a severely neurotic individual. Those who are already ill," they said, "will become additionally affected and thereby reduce their chance for recovery. Those who are balancing between mental health and illness will lose their balance, and those who are healthy will eventually become symptomatic after prolonged exposure to the toxicity of marijuana." In addition. Kolansky appeared to dispute the widely held belief of drug experts that marijuana users do not generally escalate to heroin. "If nothing is done to strengthen marijuana enforcement." said, "heroin addiction will become as epidemic in two years as marijuana is

Amateurish Criticism, Leaping to the attack, the opposing psychiatrists emphasized that the Philadelphia study covered the behavior of only 38 of the millions who have experimented with pot. Said Leon Wurmser, scientific director of the Johns Hopkins Drug Abuse Center: "There is no systematic quantitative study which would allow any conclusion as to a cause-and-effect relationship between marijuana use and serious mental problems. Professor Norman Zinberg of Harvard pointed out that the Kolansky-Moore findings could be applied to beer drinkers as well as pot users, and San Francisco Psychiatrist Joel Fort said that the study contained "inaccurate and inflammatory statements" as well as "amateurish social criticism that might have been written by Vice President Agnew's speechwriters.

The commissioners, who are to advise Congress on whether or not to legalize pot, were impressed by the testimony of Kolanksy and Moore. Their view was reinforced by the nation's fichility and the state of the state of the Narcotics and Dangerson Drug, who Narcotics and Dangerson Drug, who Narcotics and Dangerson Drug, who habituating, often resulting to analy the timetrization approach to the property of the timetrization approach to contemplate a flowter pot than try to solve his problem."



DROP IN ALLTHE WAY.



Drop in to shoot.



Drop in to show.

Making movies was never easier. No threading, no winding, lust drop the film contridge unto the Kodak Instantials of the Control of the Contr

KODAK MAKES YOUR PICTURES COUNT.

Kodak



BETTORS JAMMING O.T.B. BOOTHS AT GRAND CENTRAL STATION

SPORT

New Game in Town

"Fanatatie" exclaimed Howard Samuels, president of New York City's Gil-Track Betting Corp. "Another big winner," Samuels, who likes to refer to himself as Howie the Horse, was not peaking of Cantoneo II's stuming we in racings. Triple Crown, He was talking about the 511;5(466 that New Yorkers wagered on the race through O.T.B. "Once more," said Samuels, sounding more like Howie the Hustler. "It's been proved that this city can trally be Fun

Fun, maybe, for the plungers who out their money on Canonero II. which paid \$12.80 at O.T.B. as opposed to \$8.80 at the track. But for Samuels and O.T.B., the first six weeks of operation have been something less than a lark. Like a mudder on macadam, O.T.B. has been tentatively clomping along to cries of "Foul" from racing commissions, labor unions, track owners and horse breeders. Nevertheless, O.T.B. has so far proved a winner with the group that counts most: the bettors. At Grand Central Station last week, one of nine off-track betting sites in the city, the crush of eager bettors-executives with briefcases, housewives toting shopping bags, cab drivers studying tip sheets, secretaries in hot pants-made it rush hour all day long. Although \$2 hets account for 92% of the action, O.T.B. is now raking in an average daily handle of \$235,000 and should begin to break even in three weeks-a full two months ahead of the projected schedule. Says Samuels: "It's beyond our wildest dreams

Piece of the Action, Grandiose is the word for some of Samuels' other dreams. Aware that in New York City today about 90% of the bets made with bookies are on sports other than horse racing, he would dearly like to get a piece of that action as well. He is also asking the New York State legislature to 1) exclude winnings from state or local taxes, 2) reduce the legal age for hetting from 21 to 18, and 33 expand rating and parinturule betting to Sundays. Samuels, a self-made millionniae who ran unsuccessfully in New York's Democratic gubernatorial primaty-before taking the unsalared 15, job, is as imponentable to criticam as the bulleptoned glass in his betting ofly a legalized way of siphoning money way from the poor, the saws, "Who's to decide what's gambling and what's entertainment? We going on It's here."

Off-track hetting may soon he everywhere. Already several states-Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Connecticut-have sent delegations to study how New York plays the ponies. Howie the Horse is more than willing to pass on his expertise-for a fee, of course, Indeed, the purely commercial aspect of O.T.B. has been strongly stressed. "The racing industry," says Samuels, "has marketing myopia and is completely insensitive to the fact that they have not been getting their share of the recreation dollar." Hearing that kind of talk, many horse-racing fans wonder whether O.T.B. will affect the sporting aspect of racing. It might.

The Standardbred Owners Association, for one, feels that O.T.B. is gettine too much of the recreation dollar. Fearful that O.T.B. will reduce betting at the tracks, they are urging that 2% of the corporation's handle be applied to the purses to maintain their present level. Under the present law the tracks get 1%. "Off-track betting will cut into our attendance," insists George Morton Levy, president of Roosevelt Raceway, the first track that allowed off-track betting on a regular basis. "We'll have to reduce our staff, and finally the whole thing could go down the drain." The union representing the clerks and maintenance men at some of the tracks agreed and threatened to strike if their salary and job-security demands were not met. Last week, as the Roosevelt season closed and O.T.B. prepared to move the harness-racing action to Yonkers Raceway, Samuels settled with the union and announced that O.T.B. would begin taking bets on regular flat racing at Belmont Park the week of June 6.

The added action would undoubtedly cause the long lines at the O.T.B. windows to grow even longer. Five months ago. Samuels boasted that O.T.B.'s computers would be "the most sophisticated in the world this side of NASA. There's nothing they can't do." As of last week. they were doing exactly that-nothing, Still waiting for the computers to be hooked up with the tracks, O.T.B. clerks have had to do the calculating manually, causing all sorts of delays and foulups. But despite its problems, O.T.B. is out of the starting gates, and with a lit-tle luck it may well realize the goal of "adding some fun and excitement to the lives of New Yorkers and contributing greatly to the promotion of horse racing in general." That's straight from the Horse's mouth.

Match-Up for Munich

When they first ran against each other in 1967, Jim Ryun of the University of Kansas was the world's premier miler and Marty Liquori was a 17-yearold hotshot out of Essex Catholic High in Newark, N.J. At the A.A.U. championships that year, Liquori streaked home in 3 min. 59.8 sec. to shatter the four-minute barrier for the first time in his eareer. The crowd cheered -but not for Marty. He finished seventh, a full 70 yds, behind Ryun, who set a new-and still unbroken -world record of 3 min. 51.1 sec. for the mile. Last week the two met again in a race that was billed as the Super Mile. And super it was, as Liquori narrowly defeated Ryun in what amounted to the first lap of a long,

LIQUORI DEFEATING RYUN



long race that is likely to end in Munich at the 1972 Olympies.

Last week's meet in Philadelphia was the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. International Freedom Games. For 1.iquori, it was appropriately named. Ever since their first encounter, Liquori has been trying to free himself of a Ryun hex that plagued him even in victory. Two years ago, after losing six straight races to his nemesis. Liquori nipped Ryun by inches to win the N.C.A.A. championship. "Right away." recalls Liquori, "everyone said that he was holding back because he had to run the three-mile an hour and a half later. The next week he passed Ryun in midrace and shouted, "Is there something wrong?" Something was indeed wrong-Ryun suddenly veered off the track. walked out of the stadium and into retirement, muttering, "Too much competition, too many races, too much ssure.

Hate Mail. Ryun's departure from competition left the field to Liquori. Asked if he missed Ryun, he said, "I don't think Wilt Chamberlain misses Bill Russell very much." But Liquori did miss the competition, if only because the pressure that buckled Ryun became "the monkey on my back." It was not too large a monkey; going into the Freedom Games, Liquori had won 27 out of his last 28 races. Ryun, in retirement, returned to school. packed on 35 lbs., and tried to forget all the hate mail that labeled him a "quitter." A year ago he decided "to try and get some fun out of running again." He returned to competition in January and in short order ran a 3:56.4 mile in San Diego, equaling the world indoor record. Last month, prepping for his rematch with Liquori. he posted a time of 3:55.8 at the Kansas Relays, the fastest mile that he or anyone else had run in three years. He was ready.

So was Liquori, A fierce competitor who prefers to run against a man rather than the clock, he was hoping for a fast early pace so that he might be able to "outgut" Ryun with a long, sus-tained kick. At the half-mile mark, though, Ryun led the eleven-man field in the dawdling time of 2:03.3. Forced to move out earlier than he had anticipated, Liquori passed Ryun and began a tortuous 660-yd. sprint for the finish. Rounding the final turn, Ryun pulled to within a step of Liquori. Down the stretch they came. Ryun with his head ticking rhythmically, Liquori with shoul-ders hunched and head back like a man fighting for breath. At the tape, Liquori was still a step ahead; he won in 3:54.6, the fastest mile he had ever run. Ryun was so close behind that officials clocked him in the same time. Afterward, Liquori said that the race proved only that "I was the fastest on this particular day." Looking ahead to the day, he added: "I'm anxious to meet Jim again, but it's the last time -the 1972 Olympics-that will count."



WHEN FOLKS RETIRE FROM JACK DANIEL'S they find things to keep them busy, but they also manage

to keep an eye on the Hollow.



Even when a man retires after many years at the distillery, he usually stays on in Lynchburg. This gives him a chance to stop by the Hollow whenever he takes a notion. That way, he can keep up with any

changes as they happen. But one thing has never changed: the way we make Jack Daniel's whiskey and smooth it out with Charcoal Mellowing. You can be sure our old-timers will see to that.



CHARCOAL MELLOWED DROP

TENNESSEE WHISKEY + 90 PROOF BY CHOICE # 1970. Jack Daniel Distillery, Lem Mistlow, Prop., Inc. DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY - LYNCHBURG (POP. 384), TENN.





On the evidence of his work, John M. Johansen is a restless eccentric among U.S. architects. He seems willing to try anything once. Pecking among the styles, he has, in the past, gone through the routine Miesian curtain-wall phase, made his how to Italian Baroque in his design for the U.S. embassy in Dublin and constructed a house in Connecticut framed like a ramifying tence with 150 telephone poles (they were holted together under the direction of a Norwegian shipwright). He also has designed buildings, like the Mechanic Theater in Baltimore, of an almost Egyptian heaviness. Currently his office is lodged on the top floor of a loft building overlooking Manhattan's East River, The loft is owned by a retailer of garden furniture who stores his surplus on the roof. There, Johansen entertains in a bonevard of leafy wrought-iron love seats, rusty trellises, cast-lead nymphs and salvaged Art Nouveau birdbaths. In those startling surroundings he looks for all the world like a Viking who has

At 54. Johansen is still relentlessly curious and something of a loner, but his dissent has firmed. With a growing minority of other highly gifted American architects. Johansen is engaged in what amounts to the first rethinking of the handed down years ago by the late Mies van der Rohe and Walter Gropius. His new approach has crystallized in one challenging building: the Mummers Theater in Oklahoma City

Brash and Incisive, At first sight, it does not look like a theater at all. Johansen designed it in terms of distinct units-blocks of raw concrete with brightly painted steel cladding, connected by tubes and catwalks. Nothing could be more remote from the idiom of the theater as temple-massive portico and formidable foyer suggesting, in the manner of Lincoln Center, that the audience is going to be vouchsafed a peek at the altar of some crushing god named High Culture. The Mummers Theater.



GLASS & TELEPHONE-POLE HOUSE IN CONNECTICUT

by contrast, with its simple materials and modest scale, does not try to stimulate the audience's sense of self-importance: it is entirely directed toward the events onstage. It is literally a playhouse-open, light, improvisatory, gamelike. The design amounts to a proposition that boxing all the functions of a building into one articulated mass is not the only way to order, and that the legacy of the Beaux-Arts tradition, which Johansen scornfully calls "the tasteful arrangement of compositional elements. is dead because it cannot provoke fresh responses, "Most modern building," he adds, "is just an extension of the Beaux-Arts tradition." The idiom of Ciropius or I.M. Pei is eloquence; that of corporate architects like Edward Durell Stone is rhetoric: what Johansen now seeks is "a kind of slang . . . I want my things to look brash and incisive and immediate. They should respond to what people actually need, the way slang and jargon respond to quick needs in communication.

This sounds like the traditional functionalist, machine-for-living argument, but it is not. The question is not how to "allow for" people's work and movement in a given building; it is how to design a structure as the uncrimping skin human action, growing round its paths and patterns in an absolutely candid way. "You start with what people do -- not with what you think they ought to do." Johansen follows this up with helligerent commitment. While designing a low-income housing project in The Bronx recently, he threatened "to break every stick of furniture in the goddam conference room" because the housing authorities would not allow him to design the front stoops that, as everyone but housing authorities knows, are a basic social-gathering place for city dwellers. (He won the point.) Commonsense Circuitry. Some of

Oklahoma City's more conservative people dislike the Mummers Theater because it reminds them of a factory. It is in fact an exquisitely human building in its scale, organization and intriguing unpredictabilities. But the comparison would not, in any case, offend

Johansen. The ordering model he used in thinking it out-through eight years of close collaboration with the theater's director, Mack Scism, and David Hays. a prominent stage designer-was that of electronic circuitry. "My whole design." he says. "can really be stated in terms of components-the two main theaters-with subcomponents like offices attached, plugged into the backstage facilities and wired together with circuiting systems. Circuits for the audience, for the actors, for air conditioning and so on." After that, all that is left is styling, a process to which Johansen (like the Archigram group in England, whose experiments he admires) is utterly indifferent. "The façade disappears." he says. The result is that his work has a refreshingly explicit look: not fetishistic or overly concerned with detail, but imbued with a commonsensical directness as to ways and means.

Open to Change. Renaissance planning, in terms of axis and façade and fixed viewpoint, cannot work in today's web of combination and change, and the shifting elements and separated blocks of the Mummers Theater are Johansen's tentative statement of a fluidity that, he believes, architecture must either reach or perish. "I never liked permanent solutions," he says, "One of the things that got me in Rome was the idea of a building as a palimpsest, the record of time and change. You see a row of 2nd century arches with a 16th century building capped onto the top, and then new outgrowths, even the television aerials. That's great, it lives." Any building should be "open to change." because if it is not, it will in time come to predict wrongly and then distort the needs of its occupants. If the director discovers the need for, say, a library, he can build a new unit for it and link it to the original building with a new people-tube at any convenient point. The motto is: "Don't build for the ages; let the ages build for you." Like all advanced architecture. Johansen's theater is a gamble with public taste, but its terse pragmatism is so logical that it seems a pointer to a very likely tuture.

Robert Hughes



OKLAHOMA CITY'S MUMMERS THEATER: John Johansen's design is gay as a Finkertoy, logical as a diagram, dramatic as a stage set.



Concrete trays thrust the audience toward the stage in the main theater.

Exposed tubes, for both air conditioning and people, manifest a spare architectural logic.



WHAT TWA DID FOR COACH...

Last Fall TWA introduced Ambassador Service, a whole new way to fly for the coach passenger.

There's the new Twin Seat. If the plane's not crowded, it can be three across, two across or even

You'll find a choice of three international meals. With wines, champagnes and liqueurs from around the world.

You'll find 8 channels of stereo music, humor and news.

You'll find new carpets, new colors, new fabrics, new hostess uniforms, new everything.

The only problem was, first class started to look dull by comparison, so ...

TWA'S NEW AMBASSADOR SERVICE.



TWA NOW DOES FOR 1STCLASS.

... we took out those old overstuffed first class seats. And put in all new overstuffed first class seats. We put in a choice of five meals, the best you'll find on any airline, anywhere.

And after dinner settle back with our 8 channels

of stereo music, humor and news.

And on top of this (and below it and all around it)

you'll find new colors, new carpets, new fabrics, new everything.

Next time you're flying to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, or Las Vegas take a TWA 707 or 747 Ambassador Flight.

Coach or first class, nobody else gives you anything like it.

TWA'S NEW AMBASSADOR SERVICE.



Only Maryland Menthol 100's tobacco is 100% naturally cured in fresh country air



16 mg. "m", EA mg. microtics as per algorate by FTC method.

THE PRESS

Second Wave to China

A window unexpectedly opened on Mao Tse-tung's xenophobic society last month when China admitted a handful of foreign correspondents, including the New York Times's Tillman Durdin, an old China hand, and LIFE's John Saar. The view turned out to be carefully circumscribed and minimally enlightening. True to his promise to admit Western newsmen "in batches," Premier Chou En-lai last week invited another group of correspondents to China, Included: the New York Times's assistant managing editor Seymour Topping, who has already entered the country. Robert Keatley of the Wall Street Journal, and the Times's star columnist James Reston, who will go in June.

The first group of American newsmen were restricted to major cities (55% of the population lives in the countryside) and apparently saw little that the Chinese did not want them to see, Correspondent Durdin wrote that "the places visited were for the most part showplaces." He also noted that "improved industrial output has given them a little better livelihood." The nation is stable and "back at work in a settled, regulated way. "Durdin concluded unter which we have been also the control of the c

Perhaps the best story to come out of China so far was filed last week by Freelancer Audrey Topping, wife of the Times executive. In a dinner-party interview with Chou, she got his personal account of China's split with the Soviet Union, including a description of a meeting in which Mao told Russian Premier Aleksei Kosygin that their dispute would last 10,000 years. Chou said that in 1969, at Kosygin's request, he conferred with the Russian leader for three hours at the Peking airport after Ho Chi Minh's funeral. They agreed to start negotiations over their border dispute and, in effect, maintain the state of nonbelligerent enmity that still exists.

The Cronkite Retort

The elder statesman of television newsmen. Walter Cronkite, dropped his tisual restraint last week to make a heated public attack on the Nixon Administration. Speaking in New York City to the International Radio & Television Society, Cronkite said:

visual modelly. I conside said:

the part of this Administration of 1 grand
conspiracy to destroy the credibility of
the press of short of uncovering decuments which probably do not exist. it is
impossible to know precisely the motives
impossible to know precisely the motives
suggest that the grand design is to fiver
the press' credibility in an attempt to
raise fineir own and thus even—or perlaps, till in their favor—the odds in fulany way that President Nixon can except
responsibility for this campaign . . . He

could reverse the anti-press policy of his Administration . . . It attacks on many fronts: often reiterated but unsubstantiated charges of bias and prejudice from the stump, the claim of distortion or even fakery planted with friendly columnists, the attempts to divide the networks and their affiliates, harassment by supposen."

In accusing the Administration of a sinsister-sounding conspiracy against the press and TV, Cronkite chose his words poorly. He cited, min ancie where precision of language is crucial, no specifie examples to justify the idea of a clandestine plot. However, many newsmitted that the administration host page that the Administration home dis that questions them. At almost the same hour Cronkite was speaking, Vice President Spiro Agnew



Taking the offense.

was in Jackson. Miss., consoling, his taiddience for residing outside the "submard impact zone." beyond "the firststrike capability of the Washington Post and the New York Times." He also coined an Agenesism to describe what he claims is the distorting editorial procses, by which violent protos is written about as if it were peaceful petition. The new terms medianoriphosis.

Press Lord Without Portfolio The Republic of Singapore, under

its first and only Prime Minister. Lee Kuan Yew, has become an island of democracy, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia. Lately, however, Statesman Lee has been making some unstatesmanlike moves against the pross

Early this month. Lee jailed four top staff members of the 131,000-circulation Nanyang Stang Pau (Commercial Daily News), one of the island's largest Chinese-language dailies. He said the paper had been "glamorizing Communism and stirring up Chinese chauvinism." The four men. arrested under internal security regulations, have not yet been charged with any specific violation of the law. They have been denied access to an attorney and are still in jail; no

trial has been scheduled. Five days after the arrests, Lee announced that the Eastern Sun, a pro-government English-language tabloid, had received \$1.3 million in financing from Chinese Communist agents. Lee claimed that the Communists had allowed the Sun (circ. 6,000) to pursue an anti-Communist editorial policy to deflect immediate suspicion and give China a foothold in Singapore. When the Sun's publisher, Aw Kow, refused to deny the financing charge, the entire editorial staff resigned and the paper folded. Unlike the Nanyang Siang Pau editors, however, Aw Kow has been neither charged with a crime nor jailed.

Row Power, Lee's actions, some Singaporeans believe, were motivated by his sensitivity to the racial balance in the republic. Three-fourths of Singapore's 2.1 million citizens are Chinese, the rest Malays, Indians and Pakistanis. A fervid believer in the merits of Westternskyle education, the Cambridge-educated Prime Minister had been under fire from Namyan Siang Pau for allegedly downgrading Chinese language and culture in the schools.

The ethnic issue does not, however, explain the plight of Lee's latest victim. Still in its first year of publication, the lively English-language Singapore Herdid (circ. (6,000) has been critical of Lee on many issues, including a ban on press coverage for the rehearsal of a military parade, where many onlookers took pictures.

Lest wock ker called in the still-free intension press works were zwa political power at work. Flanked by profusely perspring Hendrik Kwant, manager of a local Chase Manhatan Bank branch. Les smilingly amounced that the bank is foreclosing on a \$311,000 loan to the Herniti. Lee has also pressured the paper's principal hacker. Hong Kong extension of the property principal hacker. Hong Kong without which the paper may stop publication this week. The blands uncritical Straits Times and its aftermore paper, the New Nation, will be the only English-language dailites left: there are me mere Chances and other-language mainter Chances and other-language mainter Chances and other-language mainter Chances and other-language.

Lee's justification for his offensive against the press; "I think that in every democratic country freedom is limited. If you say you want complete freedom in an emergent country, I can give you two examples: one is India, another is Ceylon. Both countries are now in change, "The dying Hendil replied in a front-page editorial that Lee had "erred beyond caution... we ask only to he able to tell the truth and to have the right to live with dignity."

SHOW BUSINESS

Rating the Rating System

This story is rated GP; general readership permitted, parental guidance advised.

Since 1986, a four-letter alphabet has symbolized a loose moral order imposed by the American film industry on the movemarkers. The rating code is a self-sidetness mechanism designed to a self-sidetness mechanism designed to their movies are really. The Word according to Chartraman Dougherty—Eugene ("Doc") Dougherty, 52, who has been snipping seemes since 1991 and ministration. Although Dougherty and the fee hourd members who serve with

several films, including the recently released 10 Rillington Place—a clinical examination of the career of a mass murderer—that had been rated GP (general admission, parental guidance advised). Other examples of the raters' art:

▶ A shear; horror film called County Years. Unapple: contained even more than the tsual quota of gore, including sequence in which a plant young wanan has an orgasm which a plant young wanthoud from he need. The beard wanted thought from the control was a sequence of the 17 restricted unless accompanied by parent or guarding) or X (forbidden entirely to those under 17 or.; in some places. 18). The studio agreed to cut some of the bloodler (tottage and finally won c Co' bell included a shortened version of the the final fadeout. It prohibited nudity, swearing of any kind and 'open-mouth kissing." The new 'code' has no specific restrictions or regulations. The rating board weighs a film's theme, larguage and visual treatment largely in others and drugs. Its members will not other and drugs. Its members will not other and drugs. Its members will not not talking about what they are doing. Gene Dougherty has a great dead of sway, and things sometimes were doing of the state of the dead of the state of the dead of t

The seven board members in Hellywood and four in New York arrive at a consensus decision on each film after it has been viewed by most of the members. They have no permanent staff of psychologists, psychiatrists or behavioral scientists to consult. There is one





SEX IN "RYAN'S DAUGHTER" VIOLENCE IN "COUNT YORGA, VAMPIRE" Resignations, reappraisals and a tendency toward alphabet soup.

him have generally won the praise of exhibitors and the gratitude of parents, there has been increasingly vehement criteism that the categories G-GP-R-X are just so much alphabet soup.

MGM has announced it is quitting the Motion Picture Association of America, under whose aegis the rating board operates. MGM President James Aubrey describes the code as "confusing and impractical." New York Theater Owner Walter Reade calls it "our Volsteate Owner Walter Reade calls it "our Volsteat Owner Carlon of Walter Reade calls it "our Volsteat Owner Carlon of Carlon

It sometimes seems that way. Not only Farher but other critises in and out of the industry are often mystified by the board's sussessments of the relative immortality of sex and violence. Last week the Elim Commission of the National Council of Churches and the Catholic Office for Motion Pictures announced with-drawal of their backing because they found the ratings unreliable. They cited

jugular orgasm and one character eating a cat.

• A recently completed movie on the

**Steenthy completed in the common and a Tool X, largely for using a four-letter word and several scenes of full female frontal multiy. Novice Director Tom Stern removed most, but not all, of the multiy and obscenity. The rating was the heard halked at a bloodly ax murder. **Wandstore keeping and the property of the

received an R originally, but was given a GP after the distributor excised a few familiar expletives from the sound track.

Sex, Violence, Drugs. The late, unlamented Motion Picture Production Code (tabandomed in 1966) was a stern compilation of specific commandments. It dietated that all adulterbuse characters

must be punished for their passion by

umentary about the Rolling Stones, also

child psychologist on the board, but the other members come mostly from a legal or picture-business background; six of the eleven are over 50. The applicant can accept their ruling, edit the film to get the rating he wants, or carry, his cuse to a 25-member appeals board, All MA-AA members must submit their films; moves not submitted most exhibitors prefer to show films that have been rated. The system is bedeviled by other prob-

The system is bedevited by other problems besides see, and violence. Many newspapers will not advortise or review. X movies: recently, both newspapers in Almaquerous or title of an R film. The Both Maker. Even the rating board changes its mind: Midnight Cowbny, originally awarded an X, was rerated R more than a year and a half after its release. Many exhibitors, rigorously observing the system, hire guards to check distribution. Others, are some of the way as the kids stroll into the theater. Even with its shortcomings, the sys-

TIME, MAY 31, 1971

tem has its defenders. They include Charlton Heston, longtime president of the Screen Actors Guild, who calls attacks on the system "sophomoric," and Jack Valenti, the former Lyndon Johnson aide who helped create the code when he became M.P.A.A. president. Says Valenti: "As long as we satisfy 60% of the moviegoing public, that's a good batting average. Where I think we have failed is in being able to communicate what GP means. What we rate on is what we think parents would want their children to see." And what is that? Speaking approvingly of a rating appeal in which MGM won a GP instead of an R for Ryan's Daughter, he harks back to the old code: "I feel that judgment was correct. Everyone in the film who takes part in adultery comes to a horrible end. It was a beautiful picture.

Eyes Open. The rating system also gets the support of many men who run theaters where urban anonymity cannot shield them from the wrath of parents. Says John Thompson, a Georgia theater owner: "I can't see every movie that goes into my five moviehouses, but I try to see a substantial part of any controversial movie, I still get al tot of playback from movie, I still get al tot of playback from

close friends "

With their eyes on the perpetual poll that goes on at movie box offices, many film companies have quietly changed their line, adopting production schedules including no X movies and damn (or darn) few R ones. "It's just good business sense today to make only Gs and GPs. says Samuel Z. Arkoff, chairman of the board of American International Pictures. His company has deserted the previously profitable motorcycle and horror genres in layor of remakes of Les Misérables. A Tale of Two Cities and Camille. All three are fit tare for the family trade. Arkoll is not alone in his judgment that there is a backlash against explicit sex on film. Even freewheeling New York City Distributor Donald S. Rugoff admits to hesitation over an R rating. "I never bought a film before with ratings in mind," he says, "but I do now. The hassle just isn't worth it."

Bruce Boomlet

Obscenity and drug arrosts had negtralized Lenny Bruce even before he died of an overdose of heroin in 1966. Few cluts would risk employing him. His lacerating attacks on social convention had evolved mto convoluted harangues against the legal system that wassuccessfully mulfing him. He stuffed himself with soda and enably bars, a junkie's diet, and became fat. He underteok his own defense in court and, like a charter than the law. He annual herome is before the law. He annual herome [550, and early '66s averaged \$100,000].

Even in the last grim days. Bruce retained a legion of loyal admirers; they bought his records and his autobiography, and won new converts to the cult. Among the faithful there were some who admired not only the thrust of his satire but the drama implicit in his life. Critic Albert Goldman delivered a healthij skeptical Brucian epitaph: "Alive Lenny was-a problem. Dead he's a property."

His death did put his life into genspective for some the surprising fesul now, five years later, is a Bruce boomle. Tom O'Horgan, following his production of Hair, planned to do a film of Lenny's life, the project stalled and O'Horgan reworked it as a Broadway play, scheddled to open this week, waiply, scheddled to open this week, waiply, scheddled to open this week, waidled a multimedia homage off-Bruch duce a multimedia homage off-Bruch way. Meanwhile a crude move longraph's opened in New York to capitalize on the still-growing revivals.

Hot Today, "A prophet has arrived," asys Sally Marr. Lenny's 63-year-old mother. "This is his day." Says Lenny (reenhalt, a self-described "Bruce freat" who is muse director of a Boston freat, who is muse director of a Boston which plays Bruce records the first who is muse first of a boston day." Fantasy records, which released the first five Bruce allums, is readying a sixth extracted from old tapes. Bruce's autohography is a campus besteller. A paperback collection of Bruce material bapears of the properties of the properties

O'Horgan's Lenny uses Bruce, played by Cliff Gorman, as a symbol to illustrate how America silences her rebels. Abetted by elaborate theatrical masques and imaginative staging, Lenny attempts to be a frenzied morality play. acting out Bruce's wildest fantasies and using his own words. Says Playwright Julian Barry, who played in a band that accompanied Lenny in the '50s; "To me the whole play is like Lenny's day in court." Adds O'Horgan: "I want to tell people something about this guy who kept trying to tell the truth. Some of the words he got busted for, Barbra Streisand says in movies now, and people just react with 'Isn't that cute?' " To judge from the previews, Lenny is a sincere testament, whatever the verdiet of the New York critics. Dirtymouth, the film, on the other hand, looks like a rip-off. Made on a budget that could not have been much higher than a ticket to the movie itself, it leatures Bernie Travis, a horseht belt-style comic sweating through an Alumicron suit, impersonating Lenny as if he were a bileful Henny Youngman.

The courts are also experiencing a Bruce revised. He state and the producers of Lemm obtained an injunction half-ere of the producers of Lemm obtained an injunction half-ere of the producers are being brought to court by, among others, Lenny's ex-wife, on a warrety of charges involving the Broadway play. Bruce would have appreciated the trony of legal wranging over his commercial remains. He might even have turned it into a good monologue.



GORMAN AS LENNY IN "LENNY"



THE REAL LENNY

TRAVIS AS LENNY IN "DIRTYMOUTH"





MILESTONES

Born, To Svellana Allilugwa Peters, 55, Joseph Stullin sonly daughter, and William Wesley. Peters, SS. Architect Final Lloyd Wright Songtime assistant and now vice president of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation: a daughter: in San Rafaie, Calif. Name: Olga. "This pertiy gir makes another strong link between this country and myself." said Mrs. Peters, whose two grown children by previous marriages still live in the Suviet Union.

Died, Ogden Nash, 68, American master of light verse and champion of the outrageous rhyme (see THE NATION).

Died. Dennis King, 73, actor; in Manhattan. British-born King began his 60year career in the theater at the age of 14 as a callboy, and by 1925 achieved matinee-idol status portraying François Villon in Rudolf Friml's musical The Vugahond King. When he starred three years later in The Three Musketeers, one critic wrote: "He has the voice of n canary, the grace of a swallow and the valor of an eagle." Equally at home in operettas and Shakespearean tragedies, the versatile baritone counted A Doll's House, Billy Budd, Rose-Marie and Atlair of Honor among his numerous stage credits. King also starred in several Hollywood films and occasionally appeared on television. He was last seen on Broadway as the host of a transvestite ball in the 1969 production of A Patriot for Me.

Died, Gregory Peter Cardinal Aguinnan, 75. scholarly Armenian-born prelate and twice (1958 and 1963) elanding non-litaline anditation for Pope, of camere, in Rome. After studying for timed to Sweep Georgia as a partish prised and in 1937 hecame Beritut-basedholics. Nine wars later he was made the second Armenian cardinal in the history of the church. The Valcan's reserved to the church and the control of the church and the church and the ward of the church. The was made the country of the church. The Valcan's reserved armenia cardinal in the history of the church. The Valcan's reserved armenia cardinal in the history of the church. The Valcan's reserved armenia cardinal in the history of the church. The Valcan's reserved the church armenia cardinal in the history of the church. The Valcan's reserved the ward of the church armenia cardinal in the history of the church armenia cardinal church armenia cardinal in the history of the church armenia cardinal church armenia church armenia

Died, Donald F. Duncan, 78, popularizer of Yo-Yos and parking meters: of a stroke; in Los Angeles. When he first saw Filipino immigrants playing with a crude toy in the late 1920s. Duncan was not impressed: "It looked like nothing, like a potato on a string." he devised a slip string that let the wooden "potato" spin, registered the name Yo-Yo and embarked on a high-power promotion campaign. Youngsters looped the loop to the tune of up to \$7,000,000 annually in sales for Dunean. Although he made another fortune by manufacturing parking meters. Duncan's Yo-Yo firm was forced into bankruptcy after his retirement in 1957.

"How an Accutron watch helped me add 3,000 square miles to Greenland."



If you get lost in northern Greenland, you die.

All four of us in the expedition knew it. Every dog in the team knew it

To calculate our longitude we de-

pended on an Accutron watch.

We used the most accurate watch
we could find because longitude is an

only four seconds can misplace a mile.

And at 50 below in the middle of the
six-month arctic night, you wouldn't

six-month arctic night, you wouldn't want to do a thing like that.

The old boys obviously didn't have Accutron watches with tuning fork movements.

As it turned out, there had been quite a bit of misplacing.

The watch that's become a scientific instrument.
Accutron by Bulova.

My figures (recently verified by an earth-orbiting satellite) showed that Greenland is 3,000 square miles larger than it appears on the official map compiled from records of the early explorers.

The old boys had obviously calculated their longitudes with watches that were slightly off.

In those days there weren't any Accutron watches with tuning fork movements guaranteed accurate to within a minute a month."

Which leads me to believe (now that Greenland is safely behind me) that there may be other mis-mapped areas in the world.

Say, in the nice, warm South Seas, perhaps?

Accutron Date and Day "AG" Stainless steel case. Stainless steel link band with fold-over bunkel Black and white target dial. Date can be reset instantly Protected against common watch hazards \$185. Other styles from \$110. "Timekeeping will be adjusted to this tolerance, if usessars, If returned to Acentrom dealer from whom purchased within one sear from date of nurches. Blacks Wish Lameney he.



We've been working quietly for 10 years to make you forget the "Tin Lizzie."

We listen. It's always been our way of staying in touch.

And some time ago, our people came to a frightening conclusion.

We decided a certain part of our past was hurting us.

Of all things, it was the Model T. For despite everything the "Tin Lizzie" was—dependable, tough as a tractor, unpre-



Subject the experience time to Ma Market State and Tourist

tentious and loveable as an old shoe—there were certain things it wasn't. It wasn't exactly sophisticated. And it certainly wasn't quiet.

The nickname "Tin Lizzie"
was no accident.



Anni rattlers which wild not 25 ceres were training for same and magazineral to one the driver \$ 1000.

We also decided the Europeans were beating us at our oun game.

Ironically, they were the ones who were acquiring a reputation for solid, untimy cars. And Americans were buying them. The need for a quiet, well-built American car was obvious.

So we started to work on it.
The big question was whether people would buy the "Quiet Car" from the "Tin Lizzie" combans.

Fortunately, they did. The

1965 Ford LTD. "the car that rode quieter than a Rolls-Royce" (note the ad), sold in record numbers. Naturally, that bleased us.

But the "quiet car" was more than an advertising idea.

It really was quiet.

It was purposely built to be a more solid-feeling, quietriding car than its competitors.

You see, Ford Motor Company has always been in business to make money.

We've been able to do that by giving people what they want.

And so far, there's been good profit in giving people sound, honest products.

Let us tell you how we've gone about building quiet ones.

Who is the Model Fealled the family car?

Become a has a muffler for Father, a hood for Mother and plenty of rattles for the lacks to play with.

ople could joke about a nows can in the old days. But to

People could joke abou

The 1965 Ford rides quieter than a Rolls-Royce!



In the third unveiled the Quet Car

First of all, there's a lot more to creating a quiet car than simply loading it with sound-deadening "goop." Noise is something that has to be

engineered out.

Long before a design for a body
and frame ever goes into production.

we take a prototype and put u on the
torture rack. There we apply thousands of pounds of "neist." If something gives or breaks loose, it isn't
considered rigid enough to pass At
that point, it's back to the drawing
boards until the design is rathed.

CANADA TION MIN AND S

When it finally is ready for production, our 50-ton electronic welder takes over "The Monster," as it is affectionately known, takes the bodyframe components, clamps them firmly in a jig and, in 30 seconds.



Welded a transconcerns

fuses them together with more than 100 welds. It produces a body that's firm, solid, and aligned to within tolerances of a few thousandths of an inch.

THOUSANDS OF WELDS 3,500 FASTENERS

Those 100-plus welds are only the first of thousands of welds that hold a Ford Motor Company car together. It's done electronically too, to insure good solid welds. And good welds are absolutely essential to a quiet car.

In addition to its many welds, the typical Ford product also contains more than 3,500 fasteners. That includes nuts, bolts, lock washers, rivets and so on. And in one way or another, virtually every one of them is designed to keep from working loose.

SHAKE RATTLE AND ROLL

There's even a device called, appropriately enough, the "shake, rattle and roll machine", which can simulate a ride on the roughest road mag-inable—right inside the factory. With it, we can test a car for rattles and squeaks before it ever leaves the assembly line. We can check for noise much doors, inside the trunk, under the hood, inside the seass, behind the ababboard—places like that. It's one more way to help give you a quieter car.

NYLON IS BETTER

Speaking of noise, we cover the floors of our cars with thick nylon carpeting, because we've found that nylon is a better sound deadener



COMPUTERS HELP

Where you put the insulation is extremely important, also So we use computers to help locate critical noisy areas. The baffling compartments in our mufflers, for example, are designed by computer. The same for the special vibration dampeners we've installed at the rear of our transmissions.

The fact of the matter is that every single part of a Ford Motor Company car is constantly under scrutiny by our sound engineers.

FUSSINESS PAYS OFF

If there's a squeak, knock, ping, classification, and continuous appropriate to be found, anywhere in a given design, they'll find it. And when they do, something gets done about it or else. Their work has resulted in everything from thicker weakerstripping around the doors and windows, to redesigned engine mounts, to improved gearreeth in the rear adels and transmissions.

That kind of thing adds up. It's what quiet cars are made of.

STILL SKEPTICAL?

We invite you to test the difference yourself. We've made a lot of friends in the last five years selling

We'd like you to be one of them. So much for our point of view.

Give us yours

Send us your wants, needs, likes,
dislikes, gripes, etc. Your letter will
be read, considered and answered

WHITE TORROSOTOL COMPANY DISTENS DEPARTMENT TO THE AMERICAN FOAD TO AMERICAN FOR THE SECTION

Do write us We listen And we





ASSEMBLING L-1011 TRISTAR IN PALMDALE, CALIF.

Should Lockheed Be Saved?

THE U.S. Government is being con-fronted with a major and difficult question of principle-and practice-in-volving the nation's way of doing business. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., the biggest defense contractor, is in a deep cash crisis, and it is looking to Uncle Sam for a bailout. The company wants Congress to authorize an unprecedented federal guarantee of a \$250 million loan to save its wholly commercial L-1011 plane, a medium-range "airbus" designed to carry 250 passengers. If Congress refuses, the company's management warns that Lockheed will skid into bankruptcy, upsetting a business empire that employs 75,000 people in 26 states. This would add to the unemployment rolls, particularly in California, and dim President Nixon's chances of carrying the state in 1972

The Nixon Administration has made a command decision to save Lockheed. Having sent to Congress a bill to authorize the loan guarantee, President Nixon has assigned Treasury Secretary John Connally, a relentless persuader, to lead a hard-sell campaign on Capitol Hill. Hearings on the issue are scheduled to begin June 7, and there will be many dramatic confrontations before the final vote is taken, probably at the end of July. At the moment, a slim majority in Congress appears to favor the guarantee, though with much reluctance. As a price for it, California Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat, demands the firing of Lockheed's chairman, president and board of directors. Indeed, Lockheed Chairman Daniel Haughton told TIME Correspondent Jerry Hannifin last week that he is willing to step down. Said

Haughton: "The management is more interested in Lockheed's survival than in any jobs, and that starts with me."

Espansive Buriel. Haughton and other lockhed chicks argue that failure to back the loan for the three-engine Livil Tribury and the loan for the three-engine Livil Tribury awould be an economic disaster. Without this support, they say, most of the S1.49 billion already invested in the plane will be lost. Submitten and the artifacts have advanced \$250 million in progress payments. Lockhed has poured in \$290 million in progress payments. Lockhed has poured in \$290 million in progress payments. Lockhed has poured in \$290 million in progress payments. Lockhed has poured in \$290 million in progress payments. Lockhed has poured in \$290 million in progress payments. Lockhed has poured in \$200 million in \$200 million

Connally contends that it would cost more to bury Lockheed than to sustain it. Without giving specifics, Administration officials maintain that if Lockheed fails they will have to renegotiate some of its defense contracts with other producers, and probably be forced to pay more. In trying to find precedents for helping Lockheed, Connally mentions the Reconstruction Finance Corp., which made loans to troubled but solvent companies from Depression days through 1953. Yet these loans were limited to \$500,000, and theoretically they were available to all firms, not only those with special clout. In asking for help now, Lockheed has noted that in 1967 the Government guaranteed a \$75 million credit for Douglas Aircraft before it merged with McDonnell, but this money was specifically earmarked for defense work and not a commercial venture. As Lockheed, in its widely distributed position paper, says of its own request: There is no full precedent for this."

Should Lockheed get special treatment? Surprisingly, there is little support in the aerospace industry, except from Lockheed itself, for the loan guarantee. Lockheed's rivals resent the Government's supporting a company that they believe has been grossly mismanaged a high-cost, undercaptalized producer. Aerojet-Goneral President Jack B. Voliwould mean that "if you fait big enough, you don't fail." Lockheed has also built up a reservoir

of ill feeling in the industry because many risuls believe that it has foren used abrasive competitive faciles. It has a reputation for "buying in" on Government projects, bidding unrealistically low on the assumption that once the contract was landed, the costs could be renegative that the projects of the contract was landed, the costs could be renegative that the project of the contract was landed, the costs could be renegative that the project of the contract was landed, the costs could be renegative that the project of the contract of the contract

Sod Judgment, On the L-1011 project, Lockheed's top managers contend that they have been victimized by events beyond their control. They had contracted with Britain's famed Rolls-Royce to build the plane's engines; at the time, Rolls-Royce greatly underfoil its American rivals for the award, and the deal was widely thought to be a coup for both componers. But Rolls-Royce also had componers coups in the service of the roll of the roll

million to complete the engine's development and get it into production. Lockheed consented to buy 555 engines and increased its purchasing price for each one by \$180,000, to about \$1 million. To ensure that Lockheed would remain in business as a customer. Britain also demanded that the U.S. Government guarantee the company's bank loans.

Rival aerospace men now argue that Cacheael judged badly in choosing a foreign producer to develop a complex over, in the view of many American hasinessmen, the British government failed to make enough of an ellori to hone foreign commitments after the company over. As a result, the prestige of British industry in the U.S. has been hurr more over. As a result, the prestige of British industry in the U.S. has been hurr more than is generally recognized. U.S. engine makers believe that a loan guarter of Rolls-Royce as well as of Lockheel.

Delivery Delays. In any event, it is doubtful that the 1,-1011 will ever be profitable. Increased engine costs will boost its price to customers by at least \$540,000. In 1968, during the early developmental stages of the plane, Lockheed's price for TriStar was \$15 million; inflation and the Rolls debacle have kicked the price skyward. TWA reports that it expects to pay slightly more than \$18 million for the airbus. The estimated price for a strikingly similar new plane, the McDonnell Douglas DC-10, will probably be at least several hundred thousand dollars less. Lockheed must sell an estimated 350 of its big planes to recoup its development costs; so far it has orders for 178. Meanwhile. Boeing has completed the design for a stubbier version of its 747, called the 727X. If the Lockheed plane is shot down. Boeing may move into the medium-range market to compete against McDonnell Douglas' DC-10

Lockheed has managed to hold its custemers despite the delays and price rises, partly because they have already sunks so much into the L-1011. Should it he serubbed, they would be among the lossers Eastern has put up 856 million. Delta S34 million, TWA, which has adanced more than \$100 million to Lockland the state of the state of the state of the managed more than \$100 million to Lockland the state of the state of the state of the last year suffered losses of \$564 million. One or more mergers would case the profit pressures in the stillingly crowded and overly competitive airline business.

Props and Privilege. Despite Lossbeed's dire predictions, it is by no means certain that the company will "go down the tubes" unless Congress verse the loan guarantee for the L-1011. Whatever the bankers say now, they may agree to put up more money rather than let their investment evaporate, Even II Cockheel investment evaporate, Even II Cockheel will be always to the company, they would probably seek a merger or well would take were the company, they would probably seek a merger or well some or all of Lockheel's several prof-

itable divisions to more efficient and affluent contractors. Except for the L-1011, almost every major project would survive. Lockheed had assets of \$1.3 billion in 1969; they are less today and would be diluted further in any liguidation, but a part would ultimately trickle back to the bankers and airlines that have advanced money to the company. Shareholders would be at the end of the line and stand to collect little if anything, but those are the risks of capitalism. Avco. Sperry Rand. United Aircraft and other subcontractors, which have invested much to tool up for the L-1011, would also get little from the liguidation. But some might win new orders as a result of the expanded demand for the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 or Boeing 727X. Few of the suppliers are so weak that they would go under

The hardest-hit victims would be the 9.700 workers employed on the 1.-1011 project at Lockheed's Burbank and Palmdale plants. Many have already been hurt because work on the 1.-1011



CONNALLY



"Aha! Thought you had me that time, didn't you, Red-Ink Baron?"

has been cut back by 50% since the Rolls-Royce collipare; some would get jobs at the McDonnell Douglas plant in nearby Long Beach, where the DC-10 is being built. There would likely be more to being built. There would likely be more to be the built built be been been been as the term of the built built built be been been deers. Pratt & Whitney and General Electric. Thus, white a failure of the L-1011 would cause unemployment to rise in parts of Southern California, it would areas from Connecticut to Washington State.

Most important, a Government guarantee of a loan to rescue Lockheed could have some dangerous complications in the future. The Government would set a precedent of propping up a poorly managed company at the expense of its more efficient rivals, giving Lockheed and Rolls-Royce special competitive privileges in markets that may well be better -and more cheaply-served by Mc-Donnell Douglas, Boeing, General Electric and Pratt & Whitney. By contending that Lockheed is too important to be allowed to fail as the result of a commercial project, the Government gives itself vast new powers to determine just which firms are "important" enough to survive, Should military contractors be given precedence over civilian companies? Should big firms be favored over small? For an Administration that champions free enterprise, there is yet another question: How deeply can the Government intrude in the marketplace without bending the whole system out of shape?

THE ECONOMY

Struggle to Stay Competitive

At the highest levels in Washington. the nation's policymakers are increasingly wondering whether the U.S. can stay competitive in major world markets. The rising ability of foreign manufacturers to outproduce and undersell the U.S. in many industries has become a prime source of worry to the men closest to President Nixon. They are particularly shocked by several portents, including the fact that imported cars account for 33% of all new-auto sales in California and the expectation that Japan will turn out more steel than the U.S. in 1974. They are upset by the demise of the U.S. supersonic transport (aircraft exports added \$2.5 billion to the plus side of the nation's balance of payments last year) and by the stiffening trade barriers in the Common Market (American farm exports, largely to the Market, added \$7.2 billion to the balance of payments last year). Said Treasury Secretary John Connally last week: "The simple fact is that in many areas others are outproducing us, outthinking us, outworking us and outtrading us,

In the White House, a new program is being readied to make the U.S. more competitive. The details are still being worked out, but the broad outlines are clear. They could very well call for some basic changes in U.S. policy. Last

week high Administration officials sketched three areas in which they will seek sweeping change:

ANTITRUST. The feeling is growing in the Administration that bigness is not badness but may well be a virtue in helping the U.S. to sell to the world. According to the current thinking, only one or two companies may be necessary in some industries. In others, mergers would help smaller producers grow bigger-and better able to meet the foreign challenge. Some men in Nixon's inner circle argue that the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts were written for a different, simpler age. There may soon be a high-level call for a relaxation of antitrust rules and procedures, though that is certain to run into furious resistance in Congress.

WORK RULES. White House policymakers are more and more convinced that the time has come to try to change ancient, union-imposed work rules, which impede gains in productivity. Nixon's advisers believe that even the construction industry could meet the egregious wage demands made upon it if the unions would only agree to modernize the spread-the-work rules. Similar rules are largely to blame for the fact that there have been virtually no productivity gains in the steel industry during the past five years, although steel companies have invested \$11 billion in new plants and improved processes. The trouble is that the President's advisers are divided and uncertain about just how to attack the work-rules problem because they are afraid to further antagonize organized labor with the presidential election less than 18 months away. But no officials would be surprised if Nixon called for reform of work rules, perhaps during the current steel-labor negotiations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. The President's new international trade adviser. Peter G. Peterson, calculates that U.S. industry spends only an appallingly low \$11 billion a year on research and development. There is deep debate in the White House over ways to pump up this figure, with a view to stimulating exports. Among the possibilities being considered: tax breaks or direct subsidies for corporate investment in developing new products or techniques. Some of the President's policymakers think that the matter is so important that they are even giving consideration to reducing sharply NASA's \$3 billion space budget and transferring the funds to industrial R. and D.

In the months ahead, much more will be heard on these and other proposals. Rightly or wrongly, the Administration's top polecymakers believe that this may be the end of an era in which the U.S. has dominated world markets. Even so, they are convinced that the U.S. must not be allowed to become non-competitive, lapsing into the position of a big England.

INDUSTRY

Eye, the Jury

A hard crust of skepticism has formed on the imaginations of Wall Street analysts since the days when mere men-into of 'uranium'. "transstor' or other hazz words could send a stock's price that the street of the stock of the street of the s

Invented in Czechoslovakia eleven gears ago, the object of the excitement is a siver of porous plastic, slightly large er than a regular contact lens, that becomes soft and pliable when it touches the tears of weak-eyed wearers. Because of its agreeable flatbhiness, the soft contact lens can be fitted in one sitting, as compared to four for hard contact lenses. Ophthalmologists generally treme astigmatism. Because the porous plastic they are made of drinks moisture like a sponige, soft lenses are difficult to keep sterile. Wearers of Bausch & Lomb Softenses are advised to boil them for 15 minutes each night in sall water. Table salt is not recommended because of its colone content, nor it ap water because the soft of the so

Out of Focus. A few eye doctors find soft lenses potentially dangerous. "The instant and continuous confront may be the teacherous element in the many better that the conference of the contract lens Association of Ophthal-mologists." If you get hurly the hard contact lens Association of Ophthal-mologists. "If you get hurly the hard lens, you usually know it immediately." A soft lens, he noted, may injury, lens, you would be contact lens, you would great the contact lens, you would great the contact lens, you would be contact lens, and you get the contact lens the c



PATIENT BEING FITTED WITH SOFT CONTACT LENS
Optimism among ophthalmologists and optometrists.

agree that the soft variety is more comfortable and less likely to become seratched or to pop out unexpectedly than the hard kind. There are some 90 million near- and farsighted Americans, but only 10 million of them wear contact lenses. Millions more have tried comtacts, but given them up because of ting on the likelihood that soft contact lenses, because they are usually non-irritating, will win a large share of the \$400-million-syear ophthalmic market.

Boby-Bottle Boil. There may be less to the soft revolution than meets the eye Busch & Lomb began marketing such as the soft revolution than the soft such as the soft such as far soft leness are virtually unavailable elsewhere in the U.S. and company officers say they will not be sold nationable until next the sold nationable until next Laboratories will further the sold nationable until next Laboratories will further the sold nationable until next Laboratories will further as to make the sold national sold national

For all the eye-popping claims, some ophthalmologists have found disadvantages in soft lenses. They provide less visual acuity, and they cannot correct ex-

"complications" involving experimental soft contact lenses. The patients later required cornea grafts.

Some investors are beginning to worry that the initial stock market euphoria has gotten out of focus, and
Bausch & Lomb stock has retreated
more than 20 points from its 1971
high of 147. At prices like those being
charged by ophthalmologists in Portland
5-532 to 5410 a pair, or about twice
mond for Softens quity prove to be an optical flusion.

Still, there are plenty of optimists among U.S. ophthalmologists. It is within their ranks that the battle between hard and soft will be won or lost-because contact lenses are dispensed by prescription. While some ophthalmologists and optometrists bridle at the wholesale prices that Bausch & Lomb is charging them-about \$100 a pair -others have become zealots. "I intend using the soft lenses on every patient I possibly can," said Dr. Mary Young, who maintains a 3,000-patient-ayear optometrical practice in Braintree, Mass. Until she tried on a pair herself at a Bausch & Lomb semmar last week. she had gone, red-rimmed and bloodshot, through 17 pairs of hard contact lenses.



Are you the Volkswagen Type 3 type?

Don't let the fact that the car might look like Indy 500 material throw your off the track

These racing stripes are a cain. That sports car back is a front.

The Volkswager Type 3 can no more fly down a racetrock than it can fly through the clouds.

What, then, can it do, and who, then,

is it for?

If you're more concerned with slowing down than speeding up, it has standard front disc brakes.

All 4 wheels are independently suspended so it holds the road butter when cornering.

Cornering.

It has the most advanced system of distribution among the second system.

Shifting on the VW Type 3 is less sticky 4-speed synchroniesh transmission

And a Leeping with Volkswagen standards, it gets around 26 miles to a gallon of gas, uses very little oil, and even less water or antifreeze agone.

But contrary to Valviswas in tradition, it sent that leaking, in tract, equipped with all the patient as you see if in the patient, you can make it look like the menacing, overnowering creature of

So if you're lacking for a racy little ports par, look somewhere else.

If you're in the market for just an economy sedan, this isn't it.

But if you're the type who wants a racy, economical, little, sporty sedan, eurekal

What the Pollution Fight Will Cost Business

The first round in the fight for a clean environment has been largely won in the U.S., with practically all sides -business, government and consumers -committed to taking some kind of action to control pollution. The second round promises to be longer and far more tedious. It is a vast numbers game involving specific standards of cleanliness, the time limits before they become effective and, most important, the cost of attaining them. Last week, at a hearing held by Senator Edmund Muskie's air-and-water pollution subcommittee, a few answers began to emerge to the question of "Who will pay?"

Union Holdouts, One group that will be forced to pay consists of workers at plants forced out of business by antipollution standards that the owners cannot meet economically. The first major all non-hazardous paper-industry pollutants." Others, like the United Steelworkers union, have hired specialists to study the issue of job displacements. Nader proposed that Congress force companies that lay off workers because of environmental pressures to continue paying their wages for six months.

Surprisingly Close. Whether or not it must bear that expense, U.S. industry will certainly pick up a major share of the antipollution bill. Increasingly, factories are being equipped with antipollution gear, ranging from costly precipitators and scrubbers to simple fish tanks, whose occupants serve as living testers of contaminants. Though corporations are often criticized for not doing enough, one recent estimate shows their outlay surprisingly high. McGraw-Hill economists calculate that U.S. industry's investment in antipollution work will be \$3.64 billion this year, or just short of what it must spend annually

ronmentalists charge that major polluters often stall for time during lengthy nepotiation periods provided for in many state and local laws, then begin work in earnest only when court action is threatened. In replying to this criticism, industry executives note that there are still no nationwide standards for many kinds of pollution control. If federal laws become tougher than local ones, they note, much of their early investment could be wasted. Says Crown-Zel-Jerbach President C.R. Dahl: "Standards have a way of changing on us, so we never really know where we will be tomorrow.

Environmental Recession, Round 3 in the fight could well make ecology an issue in international trade. The U.S. obviously has an interest in a clean environment in other countries simply because air and water pollution do not recognize international boundaries, and thus threaten progress made at home. Beyond that, businessmen legitimately complain that their products, already at a disadvantage on the international market because of high domestic costs, will become even more expensive as a result of the new pollution controls. The U.S. could start to exert pressure on other industrial nations to set stricter standards for their own automakers and steel producers, for example, just as it currently requires imported cars to carry safety equipment that is mandatory for Detroit's models. Otherwise, Nader may be able to use another new term -environmental recession.



All sides are committed to action, but who will pay?

corporation to raise that specter was Union Carbide, which threatened last fall to lay off 625 employees at its plant in Marietta, Ohio, in order to meet air-emission standards. The company has since reversed its decision. but several other marginal plants, including three West Coast sulfite pulp mills owned by Crown-Zellerbach, have been closed down. A group of District 50 Allied and Technical Union members sent Muskie a list of 50 companies whose employment is expected to be cut because of pollution controls. Ralph Nader, who testified at the hearing, introduced an ominous new term: the "environmentally unemployed."

Some union leaders have reacted to the prospect of environmental layoffs by becoming at least as anti-control as the staunchest holdouts among businessmen. The paperworkers union submitted a statement declaring that "the lives and well-being of our fellow citprogram of radical steps to eliminate

for the next five years to meet current standards. By their reckoning the cost of doing that will come to \$18.2 billion between now and 1976.

They warn, however, that if these requirements become more stringent in the years just ahead, the costs could rise much higher. Indeed, the Federal Government's latest estimates show that the private sector should budget at least \$23.6 billion for the next five years. Even if the lower figure is correct, U.S. industry must sink amounts equal to about 5% of its pre-tax profits over the next half-decade into antipollution research and equipment.

For individual firms, the costs can be substantially greater. To meet new antipollution standards, some oil companies estimate that they must invest amounts equal to 10% of their pre-tax profits, I ast week at General Motors' annual meeting, Chairman James Roche announced that the corporation will spend \$214 million to combat pollution in 1971. Despite these outlays, envi-

RAILROADS

Untracked Again

The second nationwide rail strike in six months ran too long last week (40 hours) to be called merely an inconvenience but not long enough to be remembered as a crisis. Among those hurt by the walkout were hundreds of thousands of metropolitan commuters who jammed buses and highways to get to their jobs, some automakers and other manufacturers, who began (urloughing employees, and U.S. Congressmen, many of whom had to cut short their alltoo-customary long weekends to get the trains moving again. They rushed through the sixth bill in the past four years to head off national rail strikes. Certainly not the least discommoded victims were 18 Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circus elephants, which were marched 13 miles from South Kearny, N.J., through the Lincoln Tunnel and into Manhattan for a scheduled performance. Catch-Up. All could blame their im-

mediate troubles on the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, a willful band of 13,000 men in an industry of half a million. The signalmen, who earn an average \$3.87 per hour, walked out over a pay demand that would bring them a 55% wage increase in 36 months-hetter than one-third more than the package most other rail brotherhoods have

What a good time for all the good things of a Kent.



KENT

WITH WICRONITE FILTER

Mild, smooth taste. King Size or 100's

Announcing TCP/2/ -an improvement in Shell gasolines.

TCP/2/helps keep your car in tune-for good mileage and fewer exhaust emissions.

1. TCP/2/ helps keep your car in tune. This helps hold down exhaust emissions in newer cars, reduce emissions in many older cars-and helps to keep your mileage up.

TCP/2/ is Shell's name for a new combination of ingredients-what petroleum chemists call an "additive package." It is an improvement over TCP, the famous

gasoline additive developed by Shell some years ago.



Today almost all gasolines contain additive packages. They differ somewhat in what they do and how

well they do it. TCP/2/ is an effective additive package that provides an improvement in the performance of Shell gasolines. The effects of TCP/2/ can be

summed up as helping to keep your car in tune. Two of the main pollutants in your exhaust-carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons-can go up when your car goes out of tune.

It would not be unusual for these emissions to soar as much as 50 percent before you even suspect. it. By the time your car tells you it extremely high.

By helping your car to stay in tune, TCP/2/ helps to stave off that serious increase in emissions.

TCP/2/ can also have a favorable effect on gasoline mileage. When your car goes out of tune your mileage tends to go down. TCP/2/ works to keep that from happening.

Read on to find out how TCP/2/ can actually reduce emissions from many older cars-and increase their gasoline mileage.

2. TCP/2/ keeps new carburetors clean, and helps to clean up dirty ones. Works to hold emissions down and mileage up.

When excessive deposits build up on the "throat" of your carburetor, your engine is no longer in tune. Emissions can rise dramatically, and mileage usually goes down.

If your car is several years old or more, deposits may have built up on your carburetor throat.

Although most of today's gasolines contain determents that will keep clean carburetors clean, not all of today's detergents can cut down on these deposits once they've formed, TCP/2/ does have that ability. It contains a new detergent combination that can start to clean up a dirty carburetor with just a few tankfuls of any Shell gasoline.

This can reduce exhaust emissions substantially. And it generally helps mileage, too.

needs a tune-up, emissions can be 3.TCP/2/ in both Shell and Super Shell helps extend spark plug life. This helps to hold emissions down and keep your mileage up.

When spark plugs misfire, a lot goes wrong. Emissions go up, mileage goes down, acceleration is reduced-and you have to buy new plugs.

One of the components of TCP/2/ works to prevent spark plug misfire. It combines chemically with certain deposits that build up on your plugs, and keeps those deposits from interfering with the normal spark.

Result: no misfiring caused by deposits to send emissions up and your mileage down (not to mention the good effects on spark plug life and acceleration).

Shell pioneered components of this type and Shell gasolines were the first to contain them.

TCP/2/ also helps smooth out rough running in many worn engines that have lost compression.

And one of its components is a special anti-icing ingredient. It helps prevent an annoving form of stalling caused by carburetor icing before your engine is fully warmed up on cool, damp days.

4.TCP/2/ in non-leaded Shell of the Future helps protect against valve wear.

One reason Shell of the Future can be made with no lead at all is a chemical element in TCP/2/. This element works to protect your engine against possible valve wear.

Shell could have left some lead in Shell of the Future for the same purpose, But thanks to TCP/2/Shell has been able to remove all the lead.



Good mileage and fewer emissions - they can go hand in hand.



effect on mileage would be foverable) You



. Then, to help your car stay in tune, use a

Shell gasoline with new TCP/2/. This will

Johnnie Walker Black Label Scotch YEARS \$12\ OLD

It will make your father proud just to know you can afford it.





CIRCUS ELEPHANTS PASS LINCOLN TUNNEL TOLIGATE

Leapfrogging through m messy controversy.

accepted. Railroad managers argued that a "leapfrog" settlement with the signalmen would only produce new catchup demands from other unions.

The strike was effective because all the rail unions observed the picket lines of the tiny minority. Congress ended it by voting to give the signalmen an immediate pay boost averaging 1315c, some of it retroactive to Jan. 1, 1970. But after the legislated 'cooling-off' period expires next Oct. 1, the signalmen can strike again.

They were free to produce last week's tie-up only because Congress and the Administration have meekly refused to formulate a clear-cut raillabor policy. Behind each of the many railroad "crises" of the past few years has been the Federal Government's failure to decide whether a coast-to-coast railroad strike constitutes a national emergency. If it does not, then Congress should allow railroad labor and management, like those in any other industry, to use their ultimate weapons, the strike and the lockout, without federal interruption. If it does, then the Ciovernment should devise a plan that guarantees settlements without the threat of a full shutdown.

Whiplash, Both President Nixon and members of Congress have made proposals that would accomplish the latter. but none has worked hard for actual passage. The Administration plan, which is acceptable to railroad management and violently opposed by the unions. would provide for a three-man board to choose between the final offers made by both sides. The Democrats' Williams-Staggers bill would allow unions to strike individual railroads. But rail executives fear that under the plan unions would hit wealthy lines for high settlements that hard-up lines then would be whiplashed into meeting. A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany strongly favors the Democrats' plan, but he has also become receptive to another solution. Says Meany: "Either pass the Williams-Staggers bill or nationalize the railroads."

The outlook for real progress is dim because many political leaders do not want to take a firm stand on a messy labor-management controversy until after the 1972 election. The trains' next stop, like the last several, promises to be midway between the points of in-convenience and crisis, and well short of the national interest.

COMMON MARKET The Agro-Frauders

Having produced its own bureaucracy, its own tariffs and a plan for its own currency. Europe's Common Market was bound to inspire its own kind of crime. That has now appeared in the form of a neat type of smuggling that Eurocrats call agro-fraud. The fillegal activity costs the European Economic Community some \$10,000.000 a year.

Agir-fraud was conceived by sharpies intelligent enough to understand the Comtinu Market's eracity complex and Comtinu Market's eracity complex and Comtinu Market's eracity complex and the Comtinu Market's eracity complex and complex control integral by the EEC one-sports of farm products to countries outside the Six, and proports. The subsidies's and tarriffs are in-tended to equalize Common Market commodity praces with world praces, which are generally lower. In agro-fraud, desired the control of the Common Market with the commodity praces with world praces, which are generally lower. In agro-fraud deep control of the Common Market with the control of the Common Market with the

Name of the Grain. Exports of top quality European wheat flour, for example, receive a subsidy equal to 80% of the world market price. Taking advantage of that, one enterprising German trader was convicted of making

Subsidies are paid out of the Common Market's agricultural fund to exporters of any one of 3,000 commodities. several hundred thousand dollars by exporting certified "finest wheat flour" to Switzerland and pocketing the subsidy. When EEC officials finally impected a shipment, they discovered that the flour actually was a morsubsidized insuture of cartie feed. Conversely, "cattle feed" imported into the Common Market dairy, imported into the Common Market dairy, they have been supported to the common Market dairy with the common Market dairy and the support of the common Market dairy and sugar.

Really sophisticated agro-frauders make profits both coming and going. Their aim is not to sell their products at all, but to keep them moving around in a circle, changing labels at each borders as utshelfers and tariffs detate. One Antwerp grain dealer set some kind of agre record by shipping the same boatlead of wheat back and forth between composes never untiloaded, but simply relabeled with the name of a different kind of grain at each port.

Miraculous Mayonnaise. In a similar case, a German merchant is being tried in Hamburg on charges of illegally pocketing \$8,000,000 in subsidies. His 500ton cargo ships would load up with maize flour (30% subsidy), and in midsea they would turn around and head for home. Their expensive cargoes were re-imported as cattle feed (no tariff), and the journey would begin all over again. Other revolving traders, according to EEC tariff sheriffs, export melted butter (100% subsidy) that on the return trip miraculously becomes mayonnaise (no tariff). All that is needed for the transformation is a new set of export certificates, because inspectors often do not

check the cargoes. Under other EEC rules, subsidies on the same exported commodity may vary according to stated destinations. Thus, European cheese earmarked for Canada (high subsidy) sometimes pauses there only briefly before finding its way into the U.S. (low subsidy). French and German dairymen collect a 40% subsidy for butter shipped to Vatican City, but no bonus at all for sales to Italy, which is an FEC member. In January FEC statisticians noticed that butter exports to the Vatican had hit 160 tons a year-suspiciously high tor a place with a population of only 700. Much of the butter ended up in Italian food stores-until the Vatican recently delivered French and German exporters from temptation by tightening controls on imports.

Gruel Trick. The 18tC is expected to adopt an anti-agro-fraud regulation at its monthly ministerial meeting in June. The proposed measure calls for, among other things, closer scrutiny of experi-import data and intensified sharing of information on known smugglers. Until Europe developes closer cultural and linguistic ties, tighter security may not be enough the property of the p

CINEMA

Bloody Acquaintanceship

"The slack jaw with the triangular splayed teeth, then the dark eye, impenetrable and empty as the eye of God . . . a silent thing of merciless serenity."

Thus Peter Matthiessen in his book Blue Meridian, The Search for the Great White Shark. Even Matthiessen's narrative power pales before the documentary film based on his chronicle of the hunt. In the book, he follows the obsessive quest of Peter Gimbel, departthe last unexplored regions of the earth. The chronicler is a fine natural historian, but at times his subject makes any words inadequate. In Blue Water, White Death, it is the camera that achieves what prose approximates. In the waters of Ceylon, Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel, and in the intemperate shoals off South Africa, a group of unarmed hunters seek an acquaintance with the great white shark. The fish-twice as tall as a man, heavier than a ton-is no ordinary killer. One 18th century writer reported that "in the belly of one was found a human corpse entire, which is far from incredible, considering their vast greedmess after human flesh."

This time, the human flesh proves poor bait: Gimbel and his crew ply beneath three oceans without success. But even the failures are captivating. Divers hitch rides on sea turtles; monumental schools of twitching fish gather and separate at every sudden plane of light. The water is like heavy blue air in which natural law is suspended. Time seems liquid, depth and risk meaningless-until Gimbel surfaces too quickly and doubles over with the bends. Above sea level, the film itself wears gills, fins and horns. It is amateurish and even a bit silly, with crises boy-

ishly re-enacted by Gimbel ("I got the liver scared out of me!")

The quarry is finally lured with tubs of whale blood off the Australian reef. In the last reel, the prep-school Ahab finally spots his bête blanche, and both drama and cinema achieve an almost hallucinatory suspense. The crew is lowered in barred aluminum cages. The sharks, at first floating like malignant dirigibles, suddenly bash the metal in rage and trustration. It is more than a cinematic high. It is a justifiable anthropomorphism, a juxtaposition of hunter and hunted that Melville, or for that matter Moby-Dick, would have savored. Stefan Kanfer

Witness

In the fast-decaying 20th century, one art form has flourished like a carrion crow. It is witness literature, the testimony of men and women who have endured unspeakable torment and degradation, and emerged to tell an unbelieving world, "This is the way it was. I know. I was there.

That was the role of Malcolm X, the black man in the white nightmare; Elie Wiesel, the ghost of Auschwitz; and, to an unmatched degree, of Nobel Prizewinner Alexander Solzhenitsyn, survivor and permanent victim of Stalin's prison camps. In 1962, during Khrushchev's suddenly introduced to One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, In a dark, spartan account, it told of the wretches who peopled the slave labor camps of Siheria, cleaved from society for uncommitted political sins, filled with what the author called "the fearlessness of those who have lost everything."

The film version's Ivan, played with austere dignity by I om Courtenay, can scarcely remember his wife, let alone the life from which he has been severed for ten years. His sole ambition is that classic one of all prisoners: to get



COURTENAY AS IVAN DENISOVICH Tactile dread.

through the day. A half-bumpkin who helieves that stars are pieces of the moon, he survives on an untutored existential faith. What animates him is what moved Camus' Sisyphus: the prisoner fails because failure is immanent in man; he endures because he must. Courtenay's fellow prisoners are for the most part a collection of shaven heads conveying dislocation and anonymity.

The very facelessness of the Scandinavian and English cast lessens the film's power to shock. Scenes are shot from a vast emotional distance, as if Director Casper Wrede flinched at the pain of showing pain. In the suffocating grayness of the film, the personal dimensions of suffering tend to vanish. The tribulations of the hero were almost unendurable for the reader; the viewer, like a tourist, can only survey degradation held at arm's length. But One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich does occasionally convey a tragie sense of life discarded by politics: in the high, empty gossip of the Muscovite prisoners; in the pathetic scramble for a few shreds of tobacco: in the epic wasteland of ice and snow. More illuminating than either the performances or the screenplay is Sven Nykvist's Arctic photography, shot in the glacial reaches of Norway. Long a cinematographer for Ingmar Bergman, Nykvist ean achieve a tactile sense of dread; his expanses of snow are more than weather: they seem vast pages upon which no one dares to write.

the witness who will probably never see this imperfect but indelible tribute. Like Tolstov, Alexander Solzhenitsvn is, despite the anguished diary, wholly Russian, a man who "cannot contemplate living anywhere but in my native land." Still. Solzhenitsyn has earned a scathing tribute from one pro-Soviet apologist and enemy: "He has already defected with his soul."

So they were, until the testimony of





"On Long Distance calling, I play the percentages.
I've learned I'm ahead when I dial direct
rather than call person-to-person, even if the
odds are only 50-50 that my party will be there."

Burns W. Roper, The Roper Organization, Inc., marketing research, New York



For years, many businessmen have figured they save money when they place their out-of-state Long Distance calls person-to-person through the operator.

But today's dial-it-yourself rates have changed all that.

For example, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, a three-minute, coast-to-coast call placed person-to-person costs \$3.55 plus tax. If you dial the call yourself, station-tostation, without operator assistance, the cost is just \$1.35 plus tax.

You save \$2.20 on that one call!
That's why businessmen like Burns Roper
are dialing their own interstate Long Distance calls
whenever they can.

It's good business.

TIME, MAY 31, 1971 87



MARY McCARTHY IN PARIS

A Tale of Two Cultures

BIRDS OF AMERICA by Mary McCarthy. 344 pages. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$6.95

It has been seven years since Mary McCarthy published The Group, her witty, intricate chorale of the '30s, which was praised at the cash registers and patronized by the critics as a popular piece of junk. Such a misunderstanding is unlikely to befall her ambitious new book. Birds of America is so deeply plunged in thought that, despite attractive characters and immaculately constructed scenes, it often seems less like a novel than one of the author's admirable essays. The principal thinker. whose mind frames and filters the events. is a 19-year-old American boy named Peter Levi. What he and the author are up to is nothing less than a tenacious examination of certain American ideals and shibboleths-among them human equality and the sacredness of nature. The reader first meets Peter as he re-

turns after several years' absence to the New England village of Rocky Port to spend the summer with his twice-divorced mother. It is 1964. The village. which seems hard by Stonington, Conn.. where Mary McCarthy once lived, is much changed. In vain his mother, who believes in old-fashioned cookery, harangues local grocers for tapioca and fresh fish; she also scours local shops for real jelly glasses. She regards the changes only as part of a dreadful decline in traditional American virtues. What his mother mourns, Peter misses too. But he suspects that her tastes may be more the product of privilege than the frontier spirit. Perhaps the decline of Rocky Port is a corollary of mass-produced equality? One peculiarly American theme of the book lies in the boy's continual worry over the conflict between an educated eye for quality and a blind belief in equality.

In the fall, Peter goes to Paris alone

for his junior year. There the author turns him into a familiar figure: the wellmeaning American abroad, the fresh, inquiring member of a new generation The narrative becomes a loose variant of the "road novel." a series of set-piece scenes in which Peter's ideas are tested by experience. In a hilarious initial encounter with retired Kansas schoolteachers on the boat train. Peter learns the depths of his own anti-Americanism. Later a wretched Thanksgiving spent at the home of a U.S. general confronts him with the anguish of American inertia in pursuing un-American aims in Viet Nam. When he retreats to Italy at Christmas to salve his soul among the airy splendors of the Sistine Chapel, his democratic principles are tried again. Everywhere he finds "dark serried groups reminding him of flocks of starlings. you love someone." Peter admits, "you want to be alone with them. The same with art. When I'm in the Sistine Chapel, I hate my fellow man.

Maxim from Kant. Peter represents Mary McCarthy's first attempt to write from a male point of view and there are moments, especially those involving sex. when she is not wholly successful. When she is stuck, she tends to rely on a rationalization. For instance, it is one thing to say that Peter is obsessed with fair play. but is it really likely that he would have given up masturbation after his mother left his stepfather, "because she was not even going to parties":

But if Peter is not totally believable, he is likable, and his concern for his fellow man is real. Along with S.N.C.C. and CORF cards he carries a maxim from his favorite philosopher, Immanuel Kant: "The other is always an end." In other words, never merely use people. Kant's vision of goodness in harmony with nature, a state in which "moral will operates with the force of natural law. is an ideal that Peter does not easily relinguish. He believes that the world is "haunted" by equality because no society has ever given it a chance. "Whenever in history equality appeared on the agenda," he writes his mother, "it was exported somewhere else.

Dickensian Lists, High intellectual content is hardly new for Mary Mc-Carthy, and Birds of America is her most cerebral novel so far. The trouble is that her interest in storytelling-always fluctuating-seems to have subsided altogether. There are none of the roller-coaster moral collisions that helped transform earlier intellectual entertainments like A Charmed Life into satisfying fiction. Fortunately her stylistic strengths are well represented: the ability to swirl from a serious thought to its inflated parody in one paragraph, the Dickensian caricatures. the eccentric lists, the echoes of an-

In this era of nonfiction novels, dramatized confessions and other hybrid forms, it may not be so crucial that she has not quite written a novel. Coming right after two volumes of impassioned reporting and polemic on Viet Nam, it is her calmest, most magnanimous, most reflective book.

tiquity that freshen the drabbest con-

temporary commonplaces.

Mary McCarthy, the cerulean bluestocking. Mary McCarthy, the acid wit. Mary McCarthy, the literary vampire who brings friends and ex-husbands dreaded immortality in her fiction. Very few writers have such formidable personal reputations. It is surprising therefore to find her in a comfortable Left Bank apartment, a smiling, enthusiastic woman with a classic profile, who looks far less than her 58 years.

She moved to Paris ten years ago, after marrying James West, her fourth husband, who is information officer with the OECD. There is a busy social life but, as Mary McCarthy loves to point out, it is impossible for any outsider to know anyone who is 100% French. "They're either Jewish or Italian or they have a Hungarian wife or they're Russian, like Nathalie Sarraute." In conversation she shows a remarkably girlish candor and spontaneity. She does not want to dominate but never hesitates to interrupt a conversation when it is a matter of keeping the record straight.

In some ways, keeping the record straight has been the energizing passion behind her long career. The Group was a time capsule of the '30s. In Birds of America, the decline of both nature and of domestic excellence is at least as important to the author as the philosophical considerations. She brushes aside any thought that the hunt for fresh fish in Rocky Port is comic exaggeration. "It's true!" she cries, indignant. "I didn't exaggerate a exists in Castine, Me., where the Wests spend summer vacations. Peter's mother, she explains, "connects these concrete things with ethics-as I do. I love cooking, and I think it has an important connection with folkways and tradition.

If Peter's mother is yet another

Air France puts you in Paris before you leave New York, Chicago, San Juan, Miami, Los Angeles, Boston, Houston, adelphia or Washington.



OULANGERIE 3



la vitrine

le toit de la voiture

We were concerned about ecology long before it became a household word.
Our program began more than thirty years ago.

e.col'o.gy, relations environm



in the past few months, we have pushed our fight for a cleaner environment to a new high.

In Republic plant cities — such as Cleveland; Buffalo; Chicago; Gadsden, Alabama; and Warren-Youngstown and Canton-Massillon, Ohio — Republic has put into operation some of the most advanced air and water quality control systems in the nation

Since December, we've started up such massive equipment as air-cleaning electrostatic precipitators ... waste water treatment plants ... water recycling systems ... vacuum filters ... giant settling lagoons ... and water thickneer-clarifiers. The environment of every city where Republic operates has benefited by this equipment.

For example, our new Cleveland water treatment plant is considered to be the largest private facility



Air treatment facilities at a Republic Steel mill

in Ohio for water quality control. It processes 100 million gallons of water per day — equivalent to the consumption of a city of 500,000 people. New electrostatic precipitators in Chicago and Buffalo on open-hearth and basic oxygen furnaces remove more than 98 percent by weight of the particulate matter in the incoming airstream.

In the early 1930's, soon after Republic Shell
Corporation came into being, air qualify control
equipment was put to work. As early as 1944, water
qualify control devices were included in a new plant
in Chicago. In recent years, we have consistently
environments in control of costly, complex
environments in control of costly, complex
communities where we make steel.
We've come a long way in cleaning up our own

backyard. And we are planning now for the future, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, OH 44101.

Republicateel

If we can't help you have a better vacation, there are a lot of other airlines that'll try.

And we never forget it.



It's probably the two most important weeks

You know, there may never be a better time to take a vacation. There may never be a

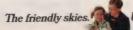
better time to get more value from your vacation dollars.

At United Air Lines, we want you to get up and go. And to make the going good, we've put together over 150 money-saving vacation ideas. To more vacation spots than

any other airline Above all, we have an organization of 50,000 people. People who know how important your vacation is. People who know

that going out of their way to help can mean the difference between making a friend or losing one.

This is why the friendly skies has become ore than just a theme. It's our way of life



United.

When you're friendly you do things for people.

fictional refraction of Mary McCarthy. Peter himself is mainly a product of her imagination. She was writing notes for a long-planned book on equality when suddenly a 19-year-old boy appeared in them. At first he was a nameless Italian student waiting for a communal toilet in Rome: eventually he became Peter Levi, The author can no more explain this sudden fictional embodiment of an idea than she can account for Peter's age or sex. But she is sure that this book could not have been written about a girl. "I don't think the problem of general equality presents itself so much to girls. I am not talking about Women's Lib because I'm not talking about selfish equality, equal-

Raw Data. She works in a sunny study surrounded by pictures of her brother, Actor Kevin McCarthy, and her baby grandson (whose father is the child of her marriage to Critic Edmund Wilson). The décor also includes huge volumes on the Sistine ceiling and a stuffed bird with florid plumage that Robert Lowell dropped off one day. The desk drawers are crammed with envelopes marked with notations like "Raw data, Peter Levi" or "Variants of Chapter 7. formerly 6." Each chapter draft is lettered, and they often run from A to G. When starting a book she works four hours a day; near the end it is more like ten or twelve, because "there is so much behind push-

ing you forward."

She writes, she says, "to try to find out what one is saying. A wrong word or phrase tells you that what you are saying is not true, but often it is hard to find out why." Like many writers she has a weakness for her latest book, but is a stern judge of her own past work and of contemporary fiction generally. She found Ada so appalling that she even began wondering if Nabokov's earlier works, including Pale Fire, which she once praised extravagantly, should he reassessed. On the other hand, she thinks that Norman Mailer may be on to something in his recent reportage, "It is as if he hit on a new epic form. People like Rocky and Nixon become Pop art subjects because, like the figures in the Hiad, they are already well known. Then he can bring his sense of conflict, of battle, to bear

Her own legendary sense of battle. which has in the past fueled literary skirmishes, is currently deployed mostly in her impassioned opposition to the war in Viet Nam. She is philosophic about recent had reviews of her work, though French reaction to Birds of America will interest her: there are few kind words for the French in the book. She may get the silent treatment. Or she may get a lot of angry letters, as she did after Memories of a Catholic Girlhood, a book that miffed many Catholies. On that occasion, Miss McCarthy corrected her correspondents' errors in grammar and spelling and sent the letters back without further comment.

Martha Duffy

Notable

HOW TO SURVIVE IN YOUR NATIVE LAND by James Herndon. 192 pages. Simon & Schuster, \$5.95.

"If you only work in order to change things, you will simply go noust. I am an authority on it. The book is mostly about kites and dogs and lizards and salmanuters and magic." That is James Herndon, reformed globertoric turned the entire of the property takes place in the department of the property takes place in the

"Spanish Main" intermediate school in "Itera Firma," at hinly disguised middle-class suburb of San Francisco, where Herndon has taught for years. He appears to have tried every kind of pedagogical method, from applying a full quota of "reading workbooks in a backwise the suburbance of the peak of the whole kisk countries and go as they pleased. The results, though touched by humor and humanity, are disheartening.

Basically Herndon is in desperate agreement with John Holt, George Dennison, Jonathan Kozol, Edgar Friedenburg, Charles Silberman & Co. that U.S. schools are too foolishly overadministered to successfully nurture either reading and writing or the ability to cope humanely with the complex choices of modern life. But unlike most apocalyptic critics, Herndon sees no easy solution. He proceeds, moreover, by meandering parable rather than polemic, and uses a ruefully genial tone of voice that might have come from Mark Twain or Kurt Vonnegut. As a result, he is just about the only education reformer alive whose writing could be (and should at the family dinner table



As ruefully genial as Twain.



How you can get a fine watch and find friendship and adventure for just \$9.95:

aeiil may, here is your chance for an almost sinfut bargain. HAVERWATCH, of super-virile design, has a prushed steel case, stainless back, is antimagnetic, has an extra fancy dial with sweep-second hand, cellendar (with magnifier), and even features a strategically placed jewell But that

strategically placed fewell But that Inn't all. With the HAYERWATCH you will also receive our color-full 56-page Catalog, PLUS a \$2 GIFT CERTHICATE, which you may apply to your first purchase. Once you are our customer and friend, you'll receive every month

delightful and amazing offers of outstanding merchandiss. One more word about the watch: If is gubranteed 1 yr. for parts and workmanshing, and if you are not really delighted you may return II in two weeks for a full ro

clip this ad, jot your name, address (and zip) on the margin and send it to us with your check for \$10.95 (\$9.95 plus \$1 for postsage and Insurance — Calif. residents please add \$.55 sales tax), and we'll rush the HAVERWATCH right out.

haverhills

583 Washington St. San Francisco Ca. 94111 TI0531 THE NATION KILLERS by Robert Conquest. 222 pages. Macmillan. \$6.95.

One of Britain's foremost students of Russian affairs here describes the deportation from their homelands in the Caucasus of the entire populations of eight small nations. The Soviet pretext during World War II was that all those people were trailtorous. By Conquest's calculation, about 16 million were uproughed and sent to the Euro, Of the Contraction of the Control of the Conof the move.

The deportees were transported in cattle trucks over enormous distances without food. Many trains carrying them across the vast, empty eastern provinces seem to have been turned back after the deaths of most people aboard. It became Soviet policy, moreover, to pretend that the broken and scattered nations had never existed. The Volga Germans, descendants of settlers welcomed by Catherine the Great, were dispossessed not only of national existence but of their history-as were seven Asiatic pations, including Kalmyks, Chechens, Ingushi, Karachai, Balkars Meskhetians and the Crimean Tatars. In the great reshuffling of borders and renaming of regions to obliterate old names, even the houses of the Crimean Tatars, Conquest writes, "were demolished and their vines and orchards allowed to become wild and overgrown. The Tatars' cemeteries were plowed up and their ancestors' remains torn out

of the ground."

Details of this attempt at multiple genocide have been surfacing slowly genocide have been surfacing slowly for 18 years and are here put together for the first time. The value of this bleak book is accurately stated in its last sentence: "The more widely the facts become known in the West... the more real our picture of the world will be."

THE MAN WHO DARED THE LIGHTNING by Thomas Fleming. 532 pages. Morrow.

It is impossible not to be impressed all over again by a man of such extraordinary parts as Ben Franklin. The author fondly presents them all: the scientist who discovered the existence of electricity in the clouds (and was dumb lucky not to have been frazzled at the end of his kite string by a direct lightning bolt); the inventor of bifocals and lending libraries; the aphorist, wit and author of Poor Richard's Almanack Of course there is also Franklin as America's premier diplomat. first in England trying desperately to head off the impending war, and later in Paris, where he was seeking an alliance and financial support for the re-What is unexpected and particularly

touching in the book is Fleming's account of Franklin's stormy relationship with his son. Though illegitimate, William Franklin was openly raised by his



BEN FRANKLIN & LIGHTNING ROD A few flaws would have helped.

famous father. The two were deeply attached to one another but grew toward a conflict that came to a head during the Revolution. In 1762 William was named the King's governor in New Jersey, and when war came he stuck with the King, maneuvered against his Leand ultimately their to England. Deeply hurt, Benjamin insisted upon a hard line against all Loyalists in the final

treaty.

The book's chief flaw is that Franklin is portrayed as all but flawless. Poor Richard would have known better. "A benevolent man." he once wrote, "should allow a few faults in himself, to keep his friends in countenance."

ALI & NINO by Kurban Said. 237 pages. Random House. \$5.95.

Can a Moslem and a Georgian Christian find true happiness in Transcaucasia? Not very easily. Nino, a comely Christian, tells Ali: "I love you and you love me. But I love woods and meadows, and you love hills and stones and Stony Ali is fearless, while woodsy Nino is afraid, as she puts it, of "mice, crocodiles, exams and eunuchs." Ali has to learn to drink forbidden wine, to accept Nino without a veil, and to endure the outrage of other men complimenting her. Nino must learn to eat with three fingers instead of a fork, and permit a eunuch, a fixture in Moslem households, to inspect her teeth and shave her body hair.

Never mind. In this tender novel, low conquers—for a while Delicate, civilized compromises slowly prove possible. But history ruthlessly intervenes. The Bolsheviks arrive at the end of the first World War and smill out Ali and Nino's fragile romance. These two provide fond company for any reader. No doubt they did the same for the author, a Tartar who was first driven out

of Transcaucasia by the Communists, then out of Vienna by the Nazis, and finally died in obscurity in Fascist Italy, leaving this one testament to love in a life of wearisome exile.

LIVING ON THE EARTH by Alicia Bay Laurel. 214 pages. Random House. \$3.95.

"'Bay Laurel' is not my parents' surname," writes the author, "but it is my favorite tree." Her real name is Alicia Kaufman and she is 21. At first glance the book resembles a series of dreamy doodles. Naked, smiling people dance through a collection of "celebrations, storm warnings, formulas, recipes, rumors & country dances" that might have been pretentious but are not. Based on experiences at a California commune, the book is really a guide to the pastoral life-at least in reasonably clement climates. The author is not averse to the occasional use of technology. The handiest place to set bread to rise. she notes, is inside a parked car. But the best way is nature's way. "Eggs you buy in supermarkets," she claims. come from hens that live in shaded cages and are fed methedrine* so they lay more and eat less. Your eggs will come from happy fertile hens who dance freely in the sun. Like you.

The style is appealingly spare, perlife style is appealingly spare, incomline style is appealingly spare, incomting appealing spare in the spare in the spare from simple survival ("Most bees won't bother a calm human") to farming techniques. The author tells how to "unstraight" an Ivy League shiri, make a bumboo ratte and build a Kayak. In the mists of it all is a recipe for nelaxation: "Find a little fit of land somedown and watch it grow. When it is fully grown, pull it up and eath

6 Like thyroxin and aspirin, methodrine has been tried experimentally to encourage egg laying, but the practice is not widespread.



Sit and watch it grow.

No other insurance an maké this statement.

A few years ago we recognized the need for a new kind of life insurance plan. One designed to give you some protection against inflation.

So we invented Econo-Flex, a new whole life insurance plan of \$25,000 or more. Only Life of Virginia has it. And here's how it can save you money.

The cost of Econo-Flex varies according to the interest paid on

Premiums are reviewed every three years. When bond interest rates go up and we're able to earn more on our investments, your premium is lowered. Of course, it works both ways.

But right now, while interest rates are high (and the cost of everything else is out of sight), you can save money on some substantial life insurance protection Econo-Flex makes so much

long-term U.S. Government bonds. sense for today's economy, you'd

think every life insurance company would have it.

But only one company does. The one that invented it.



Maybe you can't afford a vacation at home this summer. So come to Britain.

The way prices are rising it's getting so that even staying at home and not taking a vacation can cost you!

BOÁC has a great alternative for you. Vacation in Britain. This year we've put together some really inexpensive British holidays. They work like this. un instead of paying for your way air fare and guesthouse, we take care of everything. And you get your flight, guesthouse, break-fasts, even theater tickets and sightseeing ... all for little more than the air ticket alone would cost you. These holidays start at 5496°. Every one includes

air tickets, and takes you to Britain where prices are half what they are here. Ask any Travel Agent about

BOAC's British vacations. Or call us for brochures. British Overseas Airways Corporation, 2 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 60602. Tel: 332-7744.

> BOAC takes good care of you.



British Overseas Airways Corporation

*Includes GIT air fare from Chicago. Prices are per person sharing twin-bedded rooms. Bookings must be made 30 days prior to departure.

6 YEARS OLD IMPROSTED IN BOTTLE FROM CANADA BY SIRAM WALKER IMPORTERS INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN, MAIS PROOF, SLENDED CANADIAN MICHIGAN



"We thought we were in a peaceful village until we realized we were being stalked by the primitive Mudmen of New Guinea."

"Anna and I always wanted to visit a tribe of Mudmen to see one of their Sing-Sing ceremonies," George Malynicz tells us. "Our guide, Peter Barter, refused to tell us exactly what the ceremony entailed, just to heighten the suspense a little. But we got more than we bargained for. We followed the Asaro River into

the New Guinea interior to a village where it was rumored there might be a Sing-Sing. Sure enough, there were only women and children in the huts. Peter said the men must be in the jungle preparing for the ceremony, and went to look for them. Anna and I waited near the village.

"Suddenly a lone warrior appeared out of the brush and moved slowly toward us. My first reaction was to grab Anna and run. But then I realized that we were being stalked by at least thirty warriors from all sides. They approached us silently, carrying spears, in a kind of menacing slow-motion dance. When I was certain we were

done for, I spotted Peter taking pictures of the whole incredible thing. The Mudmen are highly unpredictable, and even Peter became concerned





re-enactment of a legendary tribal battle which their ancestors won by frightening off their enemies. Looking at the Mudmen



"Back in Goroka our hotel terrace was a 4 "Back in Goroka our need welcome sight, and we couldn't stop talking about our adventure with the Mudmen. Even more welcome was the sight of Canadian Club." Smooth as the wind. Mellow as sunshine. Friendly as laughter. It's the whisky that's light enough for women yet bold enough for men. The whisky that's "The Best In The House"8 in 87 lands



Imported in bottle from Canada

The 'never before' menthol.

It has what no other menthol cigarette ever had.



New Vantage Menthol.
The first cigarette that lets you give up high 'tar' without copping out on real menthol pleasure.

Until now you got either lots of menthol flavor and lots of 'tar' or else you got low 'tar' and very little flavor. Now there is Vantage Menthol with the ingenious Vantage filter, geometrically shaped to increase filtration. If you like authentic tobacco taste and real menthol pleasure, you owe it to yourself to smoke Vantage Menthol. It's the only no cop-out menthol.